

ELEVENTH YEAR.

TWELVE PAGES.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24 1900

4:15 O'CLOCK A.M.

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THURSDAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 24-25.

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"Skipped by the Light of the Moon!"

Geo. A. Booker, Budd Ross, Chas. J. Hagan, Lida Wells, Lizzie Adams, etc.

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Prices as usual.

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Three Nights, Beginning

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

And Thanksgiving Matinee.

First Engagement of

MISS JULIA

Assisted by a Company Including

Mr. Fred Stinson, solo singer.

Mr. Fred Stinson, solo singer.

Under the direction of Al Hayman.

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Two NIGHTS AND MATINEE.

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 25 and 26.

Engagement of the beautiful and talented

LORRAINE HOLLIS.

Supported by her own competent company.

Friday Night and Saturday Matinee.

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Webster's Romantic Opera.

DER FREISCHUTZ!

"The Magic Bullet."

Given by HERB and MADAME RUBO and

their pupils.

English orchestra, solo chorus, etc.

The cast includes: Madames Rubo, Collette, Brandy, etc.

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Advance seat sale opens Friday, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock.

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\$49.50.

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When in Los Angeles

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HOTEL BELLEVUE TERRACE.

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Hotel in the city, having beautiful lawn, broad

sun-porches, all outside, large sunny rooms,

with open grates, free bath, and a full

special rates given to families spending the

winter in Southern California.

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This elegant hotel, located at corner of

10th and Figueroa, has been newly

refurnished and will be

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC DECEMBER 1.

PAINTER HOTEL, PASADENA, 1 MILE

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line; elevated ground, fine view, pure air; 85

rooms, single or en suite, well furnished, elec-

tric, heated by hot water; elevator, electric call

and alarm bells; lawn tennis grounds, pure

water, good laundry, etc., \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

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MARTIN'S CAMP-WILSON'S PEAK.

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special rates to families. H. GOODWIN,

manager.

NEW BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER NO.

4, with valuable new features, just received;

WAR ECHOES

Revived in the Reichstag by

Caprivi.

The New Army Bill Introduced

With Dramatic Effect.

Telegrams That Throw Light on the

Struggle With France.

The Chancellor Declares That in Spite of

Present Peace Feels Must Be

Ready to Meet France

and Russia.

By Telegram to The Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—[By Cable and As-

sociated Press.] The long-looked-for

event of the present session of the

Reichstag occurred today. The Army

Bill was introduced by Chancellor von

Caprivi. He said he did not intend to

justify the bill by referring to war in

sight or by indulging in gloomy fore-

bodings. He added:

"I will discuss the whole truth. We are

at peace with all nations, and encounter no

difficulty in any quarter in maintaining the

dignity of the nation. His Majesty, the

Emperor, has justly remarked that Helig-

oland was the last piece of the globe that

stayed to acquire. Germany will not pro-

voke war, for there is no prize to gain by

victory, but neither will she undertake to

prevent war any more than she did in

1870.

The Chancellor then referred to al-

leged forgery by Prince Bismarck of the

famous Ems dispatch, which precipitated

the Franco-German war, and read the

genuine dispatch. The Chancellor

also read the draft Prince Bismarck

prepared, which appeared in the North

German Gazette of July 13, 1870, and

which read as follows:

Telegram addressed by the Prussian gov-

ernment to foreign governments. "After

6001 Litres to only two-fifths of

a per litre. He concluded:

We desire to enforce universal service

effectually, but considerably. The bill,

perhaps, is unworkable, but war, perhaps

defeat, would be much worse. After such

a reverse political and economic struggles

would arise involving our very existence

appeal to the house to enable the nation

to lay in time of future wars: *Leb Vater-*

*land, magst du ruhig sein.*

The Chancellor's speech was followed

by prolonged applause. Herr Richter

made a short speech, and the house ad-

journd.

A DESPERATE DUEL

Revolver, Knife and Brickbat Used—One

Man Mortally Wounded.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), Nov. 23.—[By the

Associated Press.] Two of the fore-

most citizens of Union Springs, forty

miles east of here, fought an impromptu

duel today, and it is probable one will

die from wounds received. They were

J. A. Ely, the principal stockholder

in the Bullock County Bank, and

F. M. Mosely, one of the largest mer-

chants in the county. The fight was

the result of a long standing feud. The

men met on the street today. Ely

stopped and said he wished to talk with

Mosely. The latter refused and started

rapidly away. Ely called upon him to

stop. He turned and fired three shots

in rapid succession. Ely fell.

Mosely again started to walk away.

Ely rose to his feet, picked up a brick

and with a rapid staggering gait ran

after Mosely, whom he struck over the

head. Again Mosely fired. Ely

climbed with him, and wounded as he

was, he threw him to the ground.

With a swift motion he drew a

A BIG HITCH.

The Official Count Stopped

at San Francisco

By an Injunction Sued Out by a

Blind Voter.

Who Says the New Ballot Law

Robbed Him of His Rights.

The Validity of the Australian System to

Be Tested in the Courts—More

Franks Alleged—Other Elec-

tion News.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—[By the

Associated Press.] Judge Lawler to-

night granted a temporary injunction

restraining the Election Commissioners

from proceeding with the official can-

vass of the vote cast in this city at

the last election. The suit is by

James Welsh, who alleges that the

Australian ballot law prevented him

from enjoying the secrecy of

ballot as guaranteed by the Constitu-

tion, and that, therefore, the law is un-

constitutional. Welsh avers that he is

partially blind and could not vote under

the Australian system without assist-

ance in marking his ballot.

A few days before the election

Welsh attacked the validity of the Aus-

tralian law by demanding of the Regis-

trator of Voters and Secretary of State

that he be furnished with an official

ballot to prepare at home. The request

was refused and the matter taken be-

fore the Supreme Court, but owing to

the shortness of time before the elec-

tion the suit was dismissed without

prejudice by mutual consent. Welsh's

attorney says the result of the national

election will not be affected by the suit,

but that the Legislature and municipal

tickets will be knocked out if the suit is

TODAY'S BULLETIN

The Times

BY TELEGRAPH

The official count at San Francisco has been

stopped by an injunction. The German

Army Bill was introduced in the Reichstag

with dramatic effect by Caprivi. Glad-

stone has yielded to the radicals and will

defer his Home Rule measure. The Panama

Canal continues to be the chief topic in

Paris. King Humbert opened the Italian

Parliament. China claims that the Exclusion

Act has abrogated the treaty of 1880. The

floods in the State of Washington are sub-

siding. It cost a San Francisco merchant

\$75,000 to defraud the Government. Stam-

bull trotted a mile in 2:07 1/2 at Stockton.

Critchlow, the Homestead striker on trial for

murder, has been acquitted.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

Thanksgiving day will be generally ob-

served. Closing sessions of the Pomology

Society. Comings, the South Dakota em-

bazzler, returned to the scene of his crime.

The despondent tinner makes a second attempt

at self-destruction. A "masher" given a

long term on the chain gang. A little politi-

cal scheme nipped in the bud. News from

neighboring counties.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Southern California: Fair, except pre-

ceded by showers in the extreme northern

portion, turning to snow in the mountains; dis-

cidedly cooler; brisk north to west winds.

KING OF STALLIONS.

Stamboul Trots a Mile in 2:07 1-2 on

the Stockton Track.

The Great Stallion Still Holds the World's

Record—The Latest Fast Performance

Under Conditions Not Wholly

Favorable.

By Telegram to The Times.

STOCKTON, Nov. 23.—[By the Asso-



## KIDNAPING.

### More Charges Against Deputy Marshal Marsh.

Accused With Two Other Men of Illegally Arresting Chinamen.

The Officers' Alleged Crooked Acts in Lower California.

Floods in Washington Subsidizing—What It Cost a San Francisco Merchant to Defraud Uncle Sam—Other Coast News.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The Union will tomorrow publish a statement to the effect that Chinamen have been kidnapped in Lower California and turned over to the Federal authorities of this country on the pretext that they have been arrested for violation of the exclusion law. The Union's informant says that United States Deputy Marshals Marsh and Smallcomb have had a contract with one Hyde, who lives forty miles below the line, to gather up Chinese and bring them to Anigilios ranch, three miles below the line, where they are turned over to the American officers. The Union says that Hyde, not having received his proportion, turned informant, and affidavits are now in Washington showing the facts of the conspiracy. Chinamen are said to have been

plundered and held under guard on short rations until a sufficient number had been collected to make their arrest an object. A bunch of them are said now to be held below the line really for turning over to Marsh and Smallcomb as soon as money for the last two lots is forthcoming. Smallcomb is said to have no money and is waiting for the arrival of Marsh from Los Angeles with funds.

The paper says the Mexican officials are cognizant of the practice, but for personal consideration do not interfere.

#### THE WATER RECORDING.

Floods in Washington Abating—Railway Traffic Being Resumed.

SEATTLE (Wash.), Nov. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The flood is practically over. The water in all the rivers is generally within the banks. The Duwamish and Black Rivers have fallen five feet today. The Snohomish has fallen about the same since last night. The danger to the Duwamish county bridge and Snohomish railroad bridge from jams is now over, and the jams are being cleared out.

The Great Northern began to run trains this morning on the coast lines, transferring at the wrecked bridge near Sachist Lake. Chief Engineer Bexley says that the damage to the Great Northern main line is not so serious as was first reported. Temporary bridges over the north and south forks of the Skyhomish River were carried out and the bank washed out in five or six places between Snohomish and Everett. Where the track has been under water the damage is slight.

#### FRAUD PROVED COSTLY.

A San Francisco Importer Has to Pungle Up \$75,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] In the United States District Court this morning a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Bernard Reiss, under instructions from Atty-Gen. Miller at Washington. Reiss was jointly indicted with Deputy Collector Cashin some months ago for conspiracy to defraud the Government. Reiss was convicted of defrauding the Government out of duties on silks, satins and kid gloves, which Reiss brought in under false invoices as cotton goods. Reiss compromised his case with the Government by paying \$70,000 back duties and \$5,000 fine. Cashin left the city and is believed to be in British Columbia. Further proceedings on the conspiracy charge are now dropped.

#### HAWAIIAN SUGAR MEN ANNOYED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The directors of the Hawaiian Consolidated Commercial Company today levied an assessment of \$5 per share on the stock of the company, payable within thirty days from date. This levy, which amounts to nearly half a million dollars, is designed to go toward paying a mortgage of \$300,000 on the present crop of sugar from the Hawaiian plantations, besides interest on \$900,000 worth of outstanding bonds, the liabilities having been incurred by reason of poor crops and the tariff imposed on sugar by this country.

#### CRUSHED BY FALLING ROCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—While Basil Bassetti and O. Nelson, two laborers, were working in Gray-Bros. quarry this afternoon, some four hundred pounds of rock that had been loosened by rain fell on them from a height of about twenty feet and they were buried under the ruins. Nelson was the worst injured of the two. His right leg was broken, his head and chest badly crushed, and it is feared he has sustained a fracture of the skull. Bassetti was also hurt severely. His left leg was broken and his chest was badly crushed.

#### A COURT CLERK SHIPS WITH RAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The statement is published here that Joseph B. Cook, clerk of Police Court No. 1, has been missing since Monday last, and that an examination of his accounts since November 1 shows a shortage of about three thousand dollars in bail money deposited with him.

#### STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 23.—W. S. Leon, the man who figured prominently as a witness in the Plaz murder case, was stricken with paralysis last evening while walking on the street. He is confined to his bed, but it is thought he will recover.

#### FIRE AT FLAGSTAFF.

FLAGSTAFF (ARIZ.), Nov. 23.—Fire yesterday destroyed all the buildings in the Central block and Railroad avenue, except six. The losses aggregate \$14,000; insurance about \$4,000.

#### A SLIGHT QUAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—A slight earthquake was felt here at 12 this morning.

#### AN ARIZONA SUICIDE.

KINGMAN (ARIZ.), Nov. 23.—E. D. Sargent, proprietor of Hubb's Hotel,

suicided this morning, cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The cause was insanity.

#### NO BALL GAME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—There were no ball games today on account of rain.

#### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Closing Proceedings of the General Assembly at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The general assembly of the Knights of Labor adjourned sine die this afternoon.

A resolution advocating the abolition of the militia was voted down, and one adopted favoring return to the popular form in vogue prior to 1880, namely, allowing State militia to elect its own officers and the rank and file to hold their own arms. "And we discountenance the centralization of the military power in every way," it adds, "and object to the expenditure of vast sums of the people's money in building up useless armories, and we endorse the popular system in vogue in Switzerland."

Among other resolutions were the following: Demanding a law abolishing the sweating system; the passage of a bill to prohibit convict labor in the United States; favoring continuance of the State bank tax and restriction of the issuance of money except by the Government. The assembly declared itself opposed to closing the World's Fair on Sundays and refused to interfere with the matter of selling of liquor on the ground.

The general executive board was instructed to take steps looking to the establishment of a homestead building and loan association and insurance association to provide funds to enable members to carry on its suits under the law rendering employers liable for accidents to employees.

A resolution was passed in favor of restricting immigration to such persons as have money enough to support themselves for a year.

A resolution was also adopted favoring the passage of a law prohibiting any one from voting who cannot read his ballot, the provisions of the law to take effect one year after its passage. It was also recommended that there be the closest affiliation between all farmers and laboring men in sympathy with the Knights of Labor.

#### HUNTINGTON AND GOULD.

The Fair Quietly Picking Up Railway Properties in Texas.

CORPUS CHRISTI (TEX.), Nov. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] A sensation has been created in railroad circles in this part of the State on account of the discovery that C. P. Huntington and Jay Gould have been quietly obtaining control of the franchises of certain small roads in this State. It is asserted that they will make feeders of them for the Southern Pacific and Cotton Belt systems. The next franchise to be gobbled up is that of the Waco and Northwest. This has been operated as part of the Houston and Texas Central, and included 277,230 acres of land, donated by the State to aid in the building of a well as a franchise to build to the Red River, and thence to the northern boundary of the State. It is stated that Huntington has already complied with the terms of sale and has bid to any reasonable amount necessary to secure this valuable link between the Houston and Texas Central, which he now virtually controls, and the Texas Central. This done, he will be in a position to squeeze the owners of the latter road until they will be glad to sell out at his figures. Huntington will then have a railroad monopoly of Central and Southwestern Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, all the way to the Pacific Coast and back to the Pecos River.

#### THE F. M. B. A. CONVENTION.

CHAMPAIGN (ILL.), Nov. 23.—The second day's session of the general assembly of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association was occupied principally with committee reports. While it was shown that there has been a large decrease in membership of the order, all speakers seemed to agree that the association would more than regain its former strength before the next meeting. Among the many amendments to the constitution proposed was one to admit women and youths as members of the association. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. A. Robinson of Fountain, Ind.; vice-president, H. C. Lockney, Arnoldsburg, W. Va.; secretary, W. E. Robinson, Greenville, Ill.; treasurer, E. H. Poe, Jackson, Mo.; national lecturer, J. P. Steele, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

#### SOUTHERN JOURNALISTIC AMITIES.

MERIDIAN (MISS.), Nov. 23.—Eric Gambrell, editor of the Meridian Tribune, editorially criticized an alleged journalistic discourtesy in the Meridian News in failing to give the retiring editor, Col. H. S. King, a "send off." Business manager Price of the News in a card this morning denounced the Tribune editor. To this Gambrell replied by giving the lie direct. Price and Gambrell met in the street today. Price drew a pistol and struck Gambrell on the head, knocking him as he fell and striking him on the head after he was down. Friends then interfered. Gambrell's friends say he was unharmed. Gambrell was frightfully bruised about the face and is in a serious condition.

#### MOSLEM RITES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The ceremony of dedicating the foundation of the Turkish pavilion at the World's Fair occurred yesterday in the presence of all the Sultan's subjects who have come to take part in the exposition, as well as a number who came from Turkey especially for the occasion. The ceremony was a religious one, including the sacrifice of a lamb and sprinkling of its blood on the foundation, typical of the Abrahamic sacrifice. It is believed this is the first Moslem service ever held in the western world. The ceremony concluded with an address by Turki Bey, Turkish commissioner to the fair.

#### THEATRICAL PEOPLE ELOPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Frank Richards, known all over the country as an able manager of theatrical concerns, has eloped with Georgia Lake, the actress. Richards leaves a wife and child in Boston, and Miss Lake leaves a husband in New York. Her husband is Julius Mitchell, a theatrical manager, and nephew of Maggie Mitchell, the actress. Miss Lake is a sister of Jim Corbett's wife.

#### THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

CONCORD (N. H.), Nov. 23.—At the session of the National Grange today a resolution opposing Sunday opening of the World's Fair was adopted.

At the night session a resolution of thanks to Secretary Rust and Congressmen Hatch was adopted; also another relating to the production of and marketing of fruits.

## FROM ABROAD.

### How the French Troops Took Abomey.

Gladstone Compelled to Make Home Rule Play Second Fiddle.

French Financiers on the Monetary Conference at Brussels.

The Canal Scandal Still the Topic in Paris—King Humbert's Address in Opening the Italian Parliament—Foreign Flashes.

By Telegram to The Times.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Gen. Dods telegraphs that negotiations with King Behanzin were broken off on November 15, the King refusing to accede to the demands of the French. The French therefore on the following day marched on Abomey. King Behanzin, being outmaneuvered, retreated, burning his palaces and houses as he went, and issuing an order for all his subjects to follow him. The French entered Abomey on the morning of the 17th and prepared for the formal occupation of Dahomey.

#### FRENCH FINANCIERS.

Their Views on the Monetary Conference at Brussels.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] On the occasion of the opening of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels an Associated Press representative here asked leading financiers and economists for their views on the conference and the general question of bi-metallicism and monometallism.

Georges Demainari, the well-known free trader and editor of the *Journal des Economistes*, said: "The monetary problem as it now stands, that is to say, in the form of a debate between bi-metallicism and mono-metallicism, does not seem to be solvable, for, in excluding silver from circulation, an almost prohibitive tariff, protects itself against the introduction of French industrial products."

Senator Buffet, ex-Minister of Finance, said: "I am inclined to believe that the monetary status quo will be maintained in France. Our free traders, for the most part, are mono-metallicists, while our protectionists are naturally of the opinion that they ought to protect France against the invasion of American silver, just as the United States, by an almost prohibitive tariff, protects itself against the introduction of French industrial products."

#### THE CANAL SCANDAL.

The Coming Investigation Will Be Limited in Its Scope.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The Panama Canal Investigating Committee was completed today by the election of seven more members, six of whom were of the Right. The Rightists accepted the condition that the inquiry be limited to matters bearing on the honor of Parliament, and not to deal with such matters as came within the regular scope of the judiciary.

It is rumored in the lobbies that the Rightists intend to demand that Baron Reinach's body be exhumed, and that autopsy performed. This is probably due to a rumor that he is not dead, but has absconded.

#### HOME RULE DEFERRED.

Gladstone Forced to Yield to the Radical Faction of His Party.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] A report is current and is receiving general credence in the National Liberal Club that the Cabinet has surrendered to the Radical pressure and will introduce in Parliament a bill to reform the franchise before a home-rule bill is submitted. Although the delay in the home-rule bill will irritate the Irish members, it is said Gladstone relies upon persuading them to accede to this course by showing that the financial proposals contained in the home-rule bill cannot be successfully treated until near the close of the fiscal year. The Irish members will acquiesce, confident of their ability to overpower the government within a week after they have become convinced that any treachery toward them is intended.

#### HUMBERT SPEAKS.

The King Opens the Italian Parliament in Person.

ROME, Nov. 23.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Italian Parliament was opened by King Humbert in person. He received an enthusiastic ovation. In his address he spoke at some length of the attentions bestowed upon him at Genoa by representatives of the most civilized nations as evidence of the position which Italy holds in the community of nations. As the unwearied supporter of concord and peace, he said that he and his allies were endeavoring, by vigilant care, to preserve Europe from any cause of dissension, and he added that the labors of Parliament would commence amid guarantees of peace. He said reforms in the army would insure that the military strength would not be diminished while army expenditures would be reduced.

#### THE KAISER AILING.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Emperor William is suffering from a chill and was compelled to abandon his hunting expedition and return to Potsdam.

#### MEXICANS KILLED BY RANGERS.

GALVESTON (TEX.), Nov. 23.—News is just received of a double killing in Live

Oak county by two Capt. Bourke's rangers. A troop of rangers came upon two Mexican campers, near Spring Creek. Two rangers stayed in camp and cooked a meal, while the others looked for horses. The rangers state that one of the Mexicans reached for a Winchester, when firing began, and both Mexicans were killed. The rangers surrendered.

#### THE HEAVENS ABLAZE.

Remarkable Meteoric Displays Witnessed in Eastern Cities.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] Hundreds of meteors shot across the sky tonight, and the display was far ahead of anything of the kind seen here in many years. At the Kenwood Observatory Prof. Hule declared that the shower has nothing to do with the comet. Reports come from various points of great meteoric displays.

BURLINGTON (IOWA), Nov. 23.—A brilliant meteoric shower was witnessed at Mt. Pleasant at 10 o'clock tonight. Falling stars were very numerous in the heavens over Burlington.

#### THE SALVATION ARMY MUSTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Salvation Army Congress concluded its annual session this evening by conversation exercises. Commander Booth made an address at the council of officers in the afternoon, in which he said he wished the public to understand that the Salvation Army is in no way hostile to churches. It was not a church, and he hoped it would never become one; it was simply a military body, organized with the object of reaching the masses. The general council of officers will remain in the city a few days before finally adjourning.

#### THE SANTA FE WITHDRAWN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—President Allen Marvel of the Santa Fe road in a letter to Chairman Caldwell today, withdraws from the Western Passenger Association. The letter is generally taken as the death knell of the organization. President Marvel says that the Santa Fe has been forced to the conclusion that it could not sufficiently protect its business, from Chicago to southwestern Missouri, River points and points intermediate, while subject to the rules of the association.

#### DOMINION QUARANTINE PRECAUTIONS.

OTTAWA (ONT.), Nov. 23.—It has been arranged that municipal health officers at Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo shall be appointed Dominion quarantine officers, for the purpose of inspecting vessels coming from Puget Sound ports. Instructions will be given the Dominion government's engineer to prepare plans for a deep-water wharf and suitable quarantine buildings for a station at William Head or Albert Head as a site for a quarantine station.

#### A LUMBER CAMP BURNED.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.), Nov. 23.—A special to the Wisconsin from Marshfield gives particulars of the destruction of Staudt's lumber camp and the burning of five of the eight men who occupied the building. One is dead, Charles David of McMillan cannot recover, and two others were burned so badly that the flesh dropped from their hands and faces. The building caught fire from a stove. The pecuniary loss is small.

#### QUARANTINE RULES MODIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—At the request of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange the Acting Secretary of the Treasury has amended the quarantine regulations so as to allow the entry of all vessels with clear bills of health, and no immigrants, coming from ports where there is no cholera, without requiring the production of a certificate of inspection from the United States quarantine officers. Vessels must, however, comply with the local quarantine regulations.

#### PREMIER ABBOTT RESIGNS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—A Conservative Senator says that he has information direct from the government to the effect that Sir John Abbott has resigned the premiership. An intimate friend of Sir John practically confirms the statement by saying that a cablegram has been received from the Premier stating that he has decided to spend the winter in Egypt, and could not take his place in the house next session, in obedience to his doctor's order.

#### MAKING NEW EXPRESS CONTRACTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—President Lovejoy of the Adams Express Company today announced that on January 1 the company would take business on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, also on the Queen and Crescent. He also said they would endeavor to secure express privileges on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe after the present contract expired with Wells-Fargo, on December 31.

#### NO PINKERTONS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY (ALA.), Nov. 23.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature, which provides that no person, firm or corporation, save the Governor, shall be permitted to employ Pinkertons or any such force in the State, and the employment of such force shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and a penalty of not less than \$1,000 fine is imposed.

#### MEXICO TO RESTORE GRAIN DUTIES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 23.—President Diaz has made official announcement that the Mexican government will restore the import duty on grain December 1. There is still severe suffering among the poor people, and it is believed the crop of corn and beans will be sufficient to relieve those in distress.

#### RAILWAY EXTENSION IN MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The Times-Democrat's Monterey (Mexico) special says that much rejoicing prevails over the authoritative statement announcing that the Mexican International Railway system is to be extended to that city.

#### NOVEL COWBOY RACE ARRANGED.

DEANWOOD (S.D.), Nov. 23.—Cowboys of Nebraska and Dakota met at Chadron, Neb., and arranged a long distance race from Chadron to the Nebraska building at the World's Fair grounds, Chicago, starting May 15 next, for a prize of \$10,000.

#### RUN ON A BANK ENDED.

BAY CITY (MICH.), Nov. 23.—The run on the People's Savings Bank in West Bay City ended this morning, and those so eager to withdraw deposits yesterday were as eager to return them today.

#### A CHIEF OF POLICE SUSPENDED.

NEWPORT (KY.), Nov. 23.—The Mayor has suspended the chief of police for allowing a knock-out glove fight in the city last night between a couple of lightweights.

## FRICK'S VIEWS.

### Carnegie's Manager Gives His Testimony

Before the Senate Committee on the Homestead Troubles.

The Story of a Black-list Denied—What the Strike Cost.

He Admits That His Company Forfeited Many Contracts—The Trial of Striker Critchlow Ends in an Acquittal.

By Telegram to The Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The Senatorial Pinkerton Investigation Committee began its session here this afternoon.

Chief Martin of the Carnegie labor bureau thought the effects of the employment of an armed force of detectives bad, as workmen were violently opposed to them.

H. C. Frick thought his company has a right to employ armed men to protect the property. He said the firm was now treating with the men as individuals, but had no prejudice against them if they belonged to a union. He denied that the firm had a black-list and said that they employed over 20,000 men, about 35 per cent. of whom were native Americans. Speaking of the effects of the strike, Frick said that the men had probably lost about \$1,000,000 in wages. The firm lost he could not estimate. They had forfeited a good many contracts, but in no case were they held for damages.

H. D. Gamble of the United States Circuit Court, being examined, stated his opinion that extraordinary means were required in such affairs as Homestead; that the laws were inefficient and the Sheriff, by reason of having no money, was almost powerless. The committee adjourned until tomorrow.

#### CRITCHLOW ACQUITTED.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—The trial of Christopher Critchlow, charged with murder in connection with the Homestead riot, was brought to a close this evening, the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was not released, he having yet to answer to a charge of riot, but will probably be bailed tomorrow.

#### RAILWAY MAGNATES WERE ABSENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Congressional sub-committee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce instructed to investigate the Reading coal combine met today, but as the railroad magnates summoned did not appear an adjournment was taken till Friday.

#### NEED NOT STOP AT SMALL STATIONS.

TOPEKA (KAN.), Nov. 23.—The railroad commissioners have decided that railroads have a right to operate through trains for the benefit of long-distance passengers, and cannot be compelled to stop such trains at small stations.

#### HEAVY ATTACHMENTS FILED.

SALEM (MASS.), Nov. 23.—Attachments for \$700,000 were recorded this morning in an action of contract by Irwin, Green & Co. of Cincinnati against John V. Lewis of Boston and E. L. Harper of Cincinnati.

#### BIG BLAZE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A six-story iron and stone building, Nos. 148 to 154 Twenty-third street, occupied as a furniture store by Otis Corbett, was burned this evening. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

#### TWENTY-SIX ROUNDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Jim Burg of Australia tonight defeated Billy Murg of San Francisco at the Palo Alto Club in twenty-six rounds, for a purse of \$600.

#### OUR SULPHUR DEPOSITS.

[Southern California.]

For some time past investigations have been in progress looking to the development of the sulphur deposits of our country. The largest and best known lie at Hazleton in the Sunset field in section 28, T. 11 N., R. 23 W., near the oil wells and asphalt beds, and though the extent has long been surmised from the wide surface indications and outbreaks, recent prospecting and exploration on a systematic scale has demonstrated the existence of such large quantities that it will warrant the erection of a plant in the near future at the mines, and the production of sulphur for commercial purposes.

Its use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, powder and in the horticultural and viticultural interests and many others make a large demand for it on the Pacific Coast, now entirely supplied by importation from Japan and Sicily. Some 15,000 tons annually are imported at a cost of \$15 to \$20 per ton, and reach the farmer and fruit-grower at a much higher cost. A home product will reduce this and naturally greatly benefit Kern county.

The sulphur is understood to run of a very high grade of purity, much being nearly pure. Sulphur ore producing 20 per cent. of the article, by modern methods of refining, can be profitably worked. Our readers may have noticed some fine specimens at the Kern county pavilion exhibit, which were from the Sunset mines and are also to be seen at Drury's and the Kern Valley Bank.

#### AN ENERGETIC WOMAN.

[New York Advertiser.]

Mrs. E. B. Grannis, editor of the New York Church Union, is probably the only woman who has carried for nearly twenty years the whole burden, financial and editorial, of a large religious journal. A New York paper describes Mrs. Grannis as "a quiet little bundle of energy," and adds that "in her team of assistants she drives seven doctors of divinity tandem." The paper is devoted especially to the advocacy of church union; the D.D.'s are of the most various theological tenets, and the paper invites contributions from all evangelical denominations. In addition to the Church Union, Mrs. Grannis for many years edited the Children's Friend and Kindergarten. She is president of the National Christian League, for the promotion of social purity, and an active member of many of the benevolent societies.

## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

C. A. LUCKENBACH.

Deputy City Clerk. Regular Republican Nominee for Election Dec. 5, 1892.

FRED H. TEALE.

Regular Republican Nominee for CITY AUDITOR. Election Dec. 5, 1892.

H. J. SHOULTERS.

Regular Republican Nominee for CITY TREASURER. Election Dec. 5, 1892.

JOHN BRYSON, SR.

Democratic Nominee for CITY TREASURER. Election Dec. 5, 1892.

ROBERT D. WADE.

Regular Republican Nominee for CITY TAX COLLECTOR. Election Dec. 5, 1892.

E. T. WRIGHT.

Regular Republican Candidate for CITY ENGINEER. Election Dec. 5, 1892.

F. S. MUNSON.

Republican Nominee for COUNCILMAN, THIRD WARD. Election Dec. 5, 1892.

DANIEL INNES.

Regular Democratic Nominee for COUNCILMAN FROM THE SECOND WARD. Election Dec. 5, 1892.

## EDUCATION.



**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

**00 ROOMING-HOUSE OF 12** Rooms, excellent location, low rent, including water, will clear good profit. The income is \$75 per month. Call GRIDER & DOW, Broadway.

**50 INTEREST IN A FRUIT, CIGARETTE AND MERCHANDISE STORE:** Large stock, good fixtures, doing a cash trade of \$75 to \$100 net per month in cash. Low rent. Call GRIDER & DOW, Broadway.

**00 LODGING-HOUSE 20 ROOMS,** nicely furnished, close to the Second St., low rent, wide entrance hall, every room rented; this is a bargain. Call DOW 1968.

**00 CHARS AND TOBACCO, ELEC-** tric store. Al location. Good clean place at a good price. Will be welcome and see this. GRIDER & DOW, Broadway.

**00 LODGING HOUSE 40 LARGE**

**50,000** FOR SALE—ORANGE OR-  
chards, walnut orchards, de-  
fruit orchards, olive orchards, dairy  
ranches, fine city residences, hotels,  
ing-houses, grocery stores, hardware busi-  
ness, fruit stands, cigar stands, meat markets.

neither advertiser nor try to sell any that will not stand the strictest investigation. **WILSON & SONS**

**1000** **FOR SALE—FINE, SAFE**  
investment and a genuine har-  
dware store, doing a good busi-  
ness, with manufacturing plant in operation;  
netting 10 per cent. on investment, pay-  
ment 1000. This is a rare opportunity  
at once. **CHARLES M. STIMSON, 230 W.**

**5000** **FOR SALE—A STOCK OF**  
clothing, men's furnishing  
goods, winter wear, best stock  
of 10,000 people, doing good business, best  
reasons for selling. Address or call on **WIL-**  
**SON & SONS**

**1000** **FOR SALE—COAL AND WOOD**  
business, long lease, horses, wag-  
ons, tools, etc. This is a business  
has a good cash custom, established for  
years; this is a good business opening. **GRIE-**  
**DER & BOW, 1004 S. 2d**

**500** **FOR SALE—A GOOD GROCERY**  
business, one of the most attrac-  
tive in city, doing a good business,  
opportunity; good reasons for selling;  
all equipment for sale. Address **B.**  
**2000 OFFICE.**

**500** **FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE**  
central location, low rent, large  
stock, old-established business, good  
dead stock on hand. **GRIEDER & BOW,**  
**500 Broadway**

**1000** **FOR SALE—A COMPLETE DAIRY**  
outfit and one of the best routes in  
city, clearing \$20 per month. Address **B.**  
**2000 OFFICE**

**500** **FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSI-**

**CLASS RESTAURANT**—With a fine trade; no stock, but a little cash. The best investigation is warranted; best of restaurants in the city. Call only. H. E. BRID & CO., 138 S. Spring st.

**FOR SALE**—DAIRY OF 12 HEAD, 2 horses, 2 wagons, harnesses, etc., and a complete outfit for a dairy business and doing a good business, together with a fine lot of stock, including 100 cows, hogs, barn and shed. Address LOCKWOOD, 1000 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—TO DRINKMAKERS—Madame Le Ceron wishes to announce that she has retired from business, and will sell out her stock and outfit at a low price, with only a few customers and work on hand. Address, PARLORS OF FASHION, Anaheim, Cal.

**LOT**—IN THE TOWN OF LOS ANGELES—Santa Barbara Co., a good four mill, with the latest improvements, and very easy; either cash or share of profit. Apply for more particulars to J. H. HARRIS, care of LOUIS JONES, Los Angeles, Cal.

**FOR SALE**—LEASE AND FURNITURE of thoroughly first-class family hotel in the city, with a fine bar, billiard and billiard, and business with the Ramona. Inquire between 10 and 12 o'clock, at the Ramona.

**FOR SALE**—THE BEST ESTABLISHED and paying dry goods and clothing business in Arizona; reason for selling, retiring to California business. Apply to BOX 2, PHOENIX, A. T.

**FOR SALE**—LODGING-HOUSE, 24 rooms, 8500 ft. of land, 1000 ft. of water, full 24 rooms, 8500 ft. hotel 24 rooms, fine location, full 24 rooms. C. T. PEKHAM, 1124 S. Main.

**FOR SALE**—THE BEST SITUATED and paying livery, sale and feed stable in the city. Call on J. H. HARRIS, care of LOUIS J. N. EVERTY, room 17, Wilson Block, L. A.

**FOR SALE**—A COMPLETE OFFICE OUT-

TOR SALE—\$7500 STOCK OF BOOTS  
 and shoes at 70c on the dollar. Best con-  
 dition. Inquire 1249 S. PEARL. 25  
 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH  
 capital to buy interest in some busi-  
 ness. State business. Address R. box 46,  
 25  
 TIMES OFFICE.

TOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT  
 of job and body type, imposing stones,  
 crosses, etc., very cheap. W. B. CARTER, 231  
 E. 12TH ST. 25  
 TIMES OFFICE.

TOR SALE—RETAIL GROCERY: Good  
 business; will sell per invoice; good reason-  
 for selling. Address J. W. J., Times Office.  
 26

TOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE ON  
 Spring st., doing good business; invest-  
 ment solicited. Inquire HOWELL & CRAN-  
 FORD. 26

TOR SALE—SMALL DAIRY WITH GOOD  
 retail route in city; bargain to right  
 party. Address R. B. R., Times Office. 26

TOR SALE—FLAT OF 15 NEWLY FUR-  
 nished rooms, full of good-paying rooms,  
 near the STOCK EXCHANGE. Inquire 1404  
 E. 12TH ST. 26

TOR SALE—1/8 INTEREST IN AN ES-  
 tablished paying business. Price, \$900 if  
 taken at once. P.O. BOX 625. 27

ASH PAID FOR CIGAR STORES. GRO-  
 cery stores and merchandise. Address R.  
 box 67, TIMES OFFICE. 25

TOR SALE—RESTAURANT, GOOD LO-  
 cation, good business, cheap. Apply at 115  
 FIRST ST. 27

TOR SALE—A SNAP BARGAIN: A COAL  
 yard, cheap. Inquire 1249 S. PEARL. 26

TOR SALE—CIGAR AND FRUIT STORE.  
 Apply 714 S. GRAND AVE. 26

**OS ANGELES CURE INSTITUTE, 636 S. Broadway, near Seventh st., new science of healing: steam baths of various kinds with fresh air and alternating hot and cold, hip and friction sitting baths; scientific manual massage; system of the world-renowned Dr. J. J. Pettigrew of Amsterdam; Mr. J. J. Pettigrew, a graduated pupil of Rev. Dr. Knapp, Dr. Pettigrew is the founder of the Institute in Germany; open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for ladies and gentlemen.**

**OS ANGELES BATHS, 230 S. MAIN ST., Turkish, sulphur, vapor, electric, complexion, massage and Hammam special baths. Dr. J. J. Pettigrew, a graduated pupil of Rev. Dr. Knapp, in the city; ladies' dept. open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; men's dept. open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.**

**MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY AND CHIROPODIAL treatments. Please call on MISS ROBBINS, at the Montrose, 108 E. Fourth at**

**A FRENCH LADY GIVES MASSAGE AND AROMATIC BATHS, 555 S. SPRING ST. 25**

**SPECIALISTS.**

**DR. WOOD, ROOMS 1 AND 2, 416 S. Main st., the most stubborn forms of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulency, nervousness, piles, nervous debility, vital exhaustion, general impoverished blood, and all ailments of the system. Free consultation fee.**

**INFORMATION FREE TO ANY LADY Suffering with leucorrhoea or any form of female complaint, write to Mrs. W. J. Wright, 1011 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.**

**MRS. DR. J. H. SMITH—SPECIALITY Midwifery, ladies cared for during confinement, 717 E. 7th st.**

**ANIPULATOR AND ELECTRIC TREATMENT by American lady; hours 10-30 a.m. to 7 p.m. 1717 E. 7th st.**

**S** 19th st. Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. No. 301.

**ROOMS AND BOARD.**

**PAN DECAE PARTIES ENDING VIS-**  
**S** hilling San Diego, and desiring a first-class, home-like boarding-house near the center, with fine view of bay and ocean, address MRS. E. GARFIELD, cor. Second and Beech sts. San Diego, Cal. 28

**THE ALMONQUIN, 833 S. HILL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.,** elegantly furnished and first-class in every way; rooms single and en suite; table d'hôte service. 29

**HANDSOME ROOMS WITH SUPERIOR** board; beautiful grounds and stable; references. 2901 FIGUEROA ST., cor. Adams. 24

**SUNNY ROOM WITH BOARD—NO OTHER** boarders, and use of horse and carriage. Apply at MRS. SCOTT'S Bureau Information, 26 Pleasant St. 25

**PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS** board. ST. NICHOLAS, 313 N. Broadway. 26

**CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.**

**F** RED GOURLY, 214 W. FOURTH ST., for store and office fixtures, alterations and jobbing. Ring up 937.

**ARCHITECTS.**

**M**ORGAN & WALLS, ABSTRACT BLDG., cor. Franklin and New High sts. 27



## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.  
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Exceeding the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers.

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The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

AT THE OPERAHOUSE—Ingomar. (Matinee—Twelfth Night.)  
AT THE THEATRE—Skipped by the Light of the Moon (Matinee.)

GORBLE, gobble, gobble, gob, g-g-g-g.  
MR. CLEVELAND'S telephone receiver is off the hook.

The tiger won't get his mess of turkey until a year from today anyway.

GROVER has gone shooting to "get shot" of the fellows who are spilling for spoils.

MAY the good Lord look to it that there is turkey and cranberry sauce enough to go 'round.

The Chicago Inter Ocean suggests Tom Reed of Maine for Speaker of the House next winter. Well, he'd make 'em a good one.

EVEN that rank free-trader, the Chicago Herald, is now sagging back on the extra session question. Aren't any of them going to stand up!

GEN. WEAVER says the Populists are going to have a "great future." This reminds us of what the Chinaman once said about San Diego: "Oh! too—muchee bymy."

The Boston Transcript is afraid that if Mrs. Lease gets into the Senate she will want to wear her bonnet during the sessions. But why not? A lady must have something to talk through.

EDMUND RUSSELL asserts that no gentleman will wear anything but brown-hued diamonds. That's us! We always insisted upon having ours a nice dark-brown, sort of a well-done tinge, as it were.

JUDGING by the recent verdict of the people of this great and glorious country, it is all right to go fishing on Decoration Day and to send substitutes when there is a fight on hand. Let these facts not be forgotten.

THE ladies of England are riding to hounds this fall on two sides of the horse. This is different, not to say sensible, but what astonishes us is the length of time it has taken to hammer this idea into the dear little things.

ADLAI insists that there is no friction between the man with the axe and the fat one with the fishpole about them 'ere orifices. We believe this, for the two of them will be one when it comes to going for every head in sight. C-r-u-n-ch!

AS THERE is 20 per cent. protective duty on the American turkey, our Democratic friends will swallow breast and dark meat today with many wry faces. Just think of Hank Watterson, for instance, and the way McKinley turkey will gag him.

The suicide editor of the San Francisco Examiner has demonstrated, to his mind at least, that young Planz of San Jose hung himself, and, if the Examiner had been printed in Jerusalem, it would have made out that kind of a case for the crucifixion.

A COUPLE of mornings after the election, a Missouri paper broke out after this fashion: "From Maine to California; from the great lakes to the gulf; from Dan to Beersheba; from h-l to breakfast, everything seems to have gone Democratic."

The Stockton Mail commiserates with Charley Farr because by a recent decision of the court he can have but \$500 per month from his brother's estate of a half million until he is 30 years of age. So do we—it is just tough, and Charley is to be pitied.

The Republican can look today in the face, without flinching, has more to be thankful for than just turkey and trimmings. He should offer up any quantity of thanks that he was born with a disposition that no sort of disaster can flatten out the least bit in the world.

The day is nigh at hand when the gay and festive gobble sighs for a lodge in some vast wilderness, or in any other remote precinct where the appetite of man has no abiding place. Gentle birding, it behooves thee to roost high, for the headman is abroad in the land, and he fain would sever thy head at a fell swoop!

IT is dollars to doughnuts that the Democracy will spend hours in slaughtering pensions while they will not use up seconds in "downing the robber tariff." It is to be remembered that nothing serves to make a simon pure Bourbon Democrat better than to pay the Union soldier a pension. Slap 'em—the dirty beggars!

"The Times" Today, as Usual.  
Owing to the general observance of Thanksgiving Day, and the popular custom of reading newspapers, and in conformity with our unvarying practice, THE TIMES is issued today as usual.

## It Was All a Joke.

The New York Sun is always making trouble for the Democratic party, somehow. It is one of those recalcitrant that is always kicking over the traces. And now the Sun has sprung a story about that red-hot free-trade plank in the Chicago platform which is important, if true, and which will in no way tend to relieve the embarrassment of the Democratic party on this question. The Sun says that there is no doubt among Cleveland's friends that Watterson's fulmination was devised expressly for the purpose of knocking him out before the convention. The plank was interjected in the convention with no idea at all of its adoption. It was aimed by the amiable Watterson to start a furious tariff debate at a critical moment, when Mr. Cleveland's strength was at its maximum and gain time in which to let it wane to the defeating point. But Friend Whitney saw through the game, so goes the legend, and blocked it. He passed the word around not to waste time opposing the preposterous proposition, but to get it out of the way by swallowing it whole, which the convention proceeded to do, to the astonishment and dismay of Henry Watterson and his allies.

The purpose of its publication of this pretty political idyll the Sun does not attempt to conceal. It says: "The ballot on this tariff substitute plank is consequently wholly without significance so far as the preferences of the delegations on the tariff questions go."

This is a very pretty story as it stands, and has about it some of those apparent elements of truth which, the adage says, are stranger than fiction. But think of a radical change of front in a political party, and possibly a change in the industrial policy of the Nation as the result of such a hoodoo! No wonder Mr. Cleveland "drew it mild" on the "unconstitutional" and "Republican fraud" ideas when he wrote his letter of acceptance, and no wonder he feels a little nervous when he faces the country on a declared policy which the great majority of his party and of the people of the country will insist on taking in dead earnest. He must feel a little like the old farmer, of whom the story goes that he yoked himself up with a bull calf in order to break it. The wild race which the ill-matched team took is well remembered, and when the neighbors succeeded in stopping them the old farmer said: "Hold the darned-fool calf; I'll stand." Cleveland is already manifesting a disposition to "stand," but the serious problem is, can the fool calf (the free-trade wing of the Democratic party) be induced to quit its cavorting? Aye, there's the rub!

## Too Much of a Good Thing.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has taken the extreme position of urging upon Congress the total exclusion of immigrants. This is carrying out the ideas of the American party with a vengeance, and we have no idea that Congress will take it into very serious consideration. Without doubt immigration ought to be very closely restricted. We want to bar out the ignorance, the thriftlessness, the pauperism, the anarchy and the disease of the old world, if possible, and if laws adopted for this purpose and rigidly enforced amount to an almost total prohibition of immigration, why, then so be it. The proportion of these undesirable qualities in the recent immigration shows the need for a regulation which takes into consideration the quality rather than either the quantity or the extraneous conditions of the immigrants. But, this country has had too much experience not to know that the industrious man who lands with \$2 and a determination to earn a living is of more value to the Nation than an importation of the vices of Europe backed by thousands of dollars. It is not well to throw aside all the principles which have helped to make this country great. Foreigners who would come here with strong and willing hands and capable of making good, law-abiding citizens, should not be barred out. We are not ready yet to build up a Chinese wall of exclusion about the United States. This country has abundant room for the labor of intelligent, industrious and law-abiding workmen, whether of native or foreign birth. In the West vast areas capable of sustaining the population of almost any single nation of Europe are ready to be reclaimed and made fertile by the expenditure of labor in irrigation works and cultivation. In the South it is notorious that half the cap-

abilities of the land are not developed. Even in the Northern States the rule of the agricultural districts is that a close cultivation would double its productivity. The industrial interests, too, are capable of an expansion which would employ a vast reinforcement of labor. Uncle Sam is rich enough to provide farms for a great many more people, but he wants people of the right kind. He can afford to be a little particular, but not absolutely exclusive.

## For Economy in Local Government.

The meeting of taxpayers called to assemble at Armory Hall next Saturday evening is to promote the already popular plan of cutting down expenses by consolidating certain offices in the city and county governments. Undoubtedly there will be a large attendance, and we hope to see the movement started on a broad-gauge plan. This is a measure which was favorably reported upon by the grand jury nearly a year ago.

It has been quite fully discussed by the press, and has found favor with the people to such an extent that the late city conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties incorporated it in their platforms. We have had experience lately which shows us that when both parties unite upon a measure with determination, it is pretty sure to go by a large majority. They are, taken together, a pretty good index of public sentiment.

The offices which might be consolidated with greatest advantage are those which have to do with the assessment and collection of taxes. Here the same work, where it relates to city property at least has to be gone through with twice at great expense, and the trouble imposed upon taxpayers is doubled also. The entire assessment for State, county and city purposes might a great deal better be made in one office, and the taxes might better be paid all at one place. A slight increase in the clerical force of the consolidated offices would make this possible, and the saving in salaries in the offices dispensed with would be great.

It is probable, also, that the offices of City Treasurer and County Treasurer might be consolidated with advantage, and possibly the offices of City Engineer and County Surveyor. There may be other ways of cutting down expenses, which the taxpayers will be able to devise when they get down to their work. They will find, on a general survey of the field, that the public service may be actually improved and a large saving made at the same time.

## The Strained Situation.

Our Democratic friends appear to be on the eve of indulging in fighting talk on the Senatorial question. Here is a bit of diction from the Stockton Mail that seems to bode something, we hardly know what. The Mail says:

The Mail's San Francisco correspondent, in his letter on the Senatorial situation published yesterday, said: "There will be some opposition to White from the friends of the late George Hearst, who undoubtedly felt that White had not treated him well." The Mail knows nothing of the facts upon which this alleged ground of opposition to White is based, but the statement of the correspondent furnishes a clue which might lead to the discovery of the reason why the Examiner has pursued White so persistently and bitterly. If every Democrat in the State who ever thought anything said anything or did anything against "Uncle George," good old soul that he was, is to be marked for the vengeance of the Examiner, the sooner the public know it the better. People will not take kindly to such tactics, and then the motive is understood the effort to injure White will have a leveling effect. Furthermore, this sort of thing will not tend to brighten the memory of the elder Hearst, who was a splendid specimen of the frank, wholesome, rough-diamond type of western manhood. What the Examiner appears to need is something to level a level head at the top. It has plenty of bright men scattered promiscuously through the establishment, but Editor Hearst will live to find out that brilliance and horse sense are not always associated together. He may find it out in the next month or two.

OUR friends, the enemy, can find food for thought in the following from the Kansas City Star: "While the Democratic papers are pronouncing funeral addresses over the Republican party it is well to remember that a great many times in the last twenty-five years the Republican papers have placed a little rose bud in the supposed-to-be dead hands of the Democratic party."

The solid South will not only be in the saddle pretty soon now, but it will be the saddle and the animal that carries it. The S. S. is going to have a raft of things to say about it for a while, or we mistake its temper.

## EASTERN EXCURSIONISTS.

## Arrival of Another Large Party by the Santa Fe.

Another large excursion party arrived from the East yesterday over the Santa Fe in charge of Excursion Agent Boyle. Following were the names on the passenger list:

A. Leighton and daughter, A. M. Smith and sister, S. L. White, Miss A. S. Mabel, Mrs. L. W. Coker and wife, Miss Mary S. Bangs, Mrs. B. A. Cramer, Miss L. A. Wright, Mrs. R. D. Rand, Miss Nellie Tucker, Mrs. E. Page and daughters, Mrs. T. E. Craft and children, Miss M. L. Anderson, Boston, Mass.; J. J. Ireland and family, Centralia, Ill.; George Barnes, Joseph Shulte, wife and brother, New York; H. W. Spear, Tiffin, O.; Mrs. M. B. Janner, Thomas Blackburn, Mrs. Harriet Armstrong, Chicago; C. J. Osgood and wife, Springfield, Mass.; Clinton B. Kelly, Chicago; W. H. Robinson, Richmond, Ind.; Mrs. E. R. Cooley, Chicago; J. C. Dunne and wife, Toronto, Canada; M. D. O'Brien and wife, Chicago; Mrs. S. L. Penz, Jackson, Mich.; Miss Kate Bell, Monroe, Wis.; William H. Hope, Centralia, Ill.; A. R. Waterbury, A. M. Sedgwick, Denver, Colo.; Thomas G. Farr, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. C. Collins and family, Quincy, Ill.; J. S. Stokesberry, Charleston, Iowa; J. T. Hines, Kansas City; S. C. Crole, Louisville, Ky.; W. Haddock, Springfield, Mo.; James Culbertson, North Vernon, Ind.; Mrs. F. V. Myers, Mrs. M. Ellis, Kansas City; Mrs. Mary Garrison, Wichita, Kan.; T. Berry and wife, Chicago, Mo.; Mrs. J. K. Darrell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. J. R. Cave, Chumante, Kan.; E. Skinner, Denver, Colo.; William C. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; C. Fleming, Ottawa, Ill.; Miss Fannie Delaney, Montreal, Can.; Mrs. H. D. Nash, Xeter, N. H.

## THE SENATORSHIP.

Some Men Who Would Like to Attain It.

"The Undertaker" Says Stephen M. White Has the Best Chance.

But Foote, Coleman, Spencer and Lynch Are in the Race.

The People Demand White as They Did Cleveland, and the Popular Will Must Be Heeded—Why He Is Strong.

(Correspondence of the Stockton Mail.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—When the California Legislature meets this winter in the moral city of Sacramento the first question that will be asked will be about the identity of the men who are going to run things.

The condition of the Legislature has completely upset the plans of all the corporation managers, and while Sullivan and Dwyer may think it necessary for them to spend some of their time in looking after their friends from this city, it is not the kind of men who could be induced to take up a fight of dubious honesty nor interfere to save a corporation at the expense of the State.

All of the Democratic rascally bosses from this city have so thoroughly stamped upon them that they will hardly have the assurance to present themselves at Sacramento, the Republican leaders are left without a following and will probably stay at home, and who will occupy the places once filled by Higgins and Buckley et al. is at present a deep mystery.

Our old friend Creed Haymond, after having been crushed by Collis P. Huntington, and snubbed as a political adviser, is not likely to attempt to handle the Legislature; W. H. Mills has more important matters on hand; Huntington will have his hands full in Washington, and so who is to look after the railroad interests against the aggressions of the wicked traffic association. I am curious to see what will be done by the first Legislature I have seen in this State that was not owned body and soul by one of the other set of bosses. It took its seat beneath the shadow of the dome of the Capitol. It will be very funny, too, to see an election for United States Senator in which the members of the Legislature will vote for themselves, no voter will be able to be pardoned for rejecting the men who gave them their nominations, and insured their fealty by a promise of an office during the year and ten months that the Legislature was not in session. It will be funny to see an election for United States Senator in California in which the candidates will be able to present their own claims for the consideration of the caucus, and not wait until the sack has arrived for the purchase of votes in blocks of ten. Of the Democratic candidates who have been talked about there are four who seem to have a good chance, and one whose candidacy is rather amusing.

But only think of it. There are four [five] Democratic candidates for the United States Senatorship who have never bowed the knee to crime, and any one of whom would be a credit to the State. Their names? I will give them in the order of their political chances: Stephen M. White, W. W. Foote, James V. Coleman, Dennis Spencer and Jerry Lynch. If I could name the Senator he should be Billy Foote, but the mass of the people will prefer White. There is a good reason for this. White has been the principal figure of several campaigns, and was the one Democrat who led in this State in the battle just fought. Nearly all of us said: "If the Republicans win it will be De Young, and if the Democrats win it will be White." White will be the man.

It was White who promulgated the principle of the election of Senators by the people, and the enormous vote that proposition received was an endorsement of White. At the Democratic convention it was well known that White was the choice of the south and central counties for United States Senator, and had he tried for an endorsement as he did at San José, he could have got it. White stands for all that is chivalrous and manly in politics; he is a true Democrat, and the young men of the State swear by him.

I was asked what White had ever done to deserve the place. My answer was that the State wanted the best man it could get, and Steve White has shown himself to be the ablest Democrat eligible for the office. It was a question of rewarding a man for his deserts, but of picking out the best man to fill a place of the utmost importance to the people. All the State knows that White could have been nominated for Governor instead of Pond two years ago if he had not peremptorily declined the place on the ground that he could not afford to desert his practice. I believe in discussing public questions coldly and freely, and will say to White what some of his friends may not like to hear. Though the people at large will demand his nomination, he will be fought by many on the ground that he is the choice of the Southern Pacific. Some of those who raise this cry are sincere, and some are dishonest. Some people think that when White opposed the traffic association plank at the Fresno convention, or that part of it relating to the dismissal of the Railroad Commissioners, he was actuated by a feeling of friendship for the Southern Pacific.

I do not think that was White's motive at all. I believe that he was conscientious in the belief that the worst railroad commissioner in the world would do less harm to the State than the best Legislature, but the people, who are always looking for a suspicious motive, will not have it that way. Still, with White, as with Cleveland, the people will think, he is strong enough to force his election. Again, there will be some opposition to White from the friends of the late George Hearst, who undoubtedly felt that White had not treated him well. I have no opinion of the merits of the quarrel between the two men. One is dead, and the other would not talk of his relations with the dead, but I know a good many men who will ride with the dead against the living in the coming contest. How much influence they have remains to be seen.

James V. Coleman would make a splendid Senator, but I doubt if he is in the right line for the place. He is a man of brains and honor, but he has also wealth and leisure qualifications that are not just now in demand. The cry of coin will be raised as soon as he moves for the place, he will be unfair. He would scorn to buy an office, as he scorned to buy Buckley's support when he ran for Governor at San José, but that would not make any difference. In the late campaign he was told that his conduct was injurious to the public. He replied that he was helping to drive scoundrels out of the Democratic party, and the more of that kind he offended the better pleased he was with himself.

Dennis Spencer is a true Democrat and an honest man. He has kicked aside a thousand chances by his great independence of character; he is a vigorous, aggressive man of the people. He has never done the thing of which his conscience did not approve, and he will fight for the right like a bulldog, but of late years Spencer has hardly been in the way of the political lighting and has not done anything to advance his political fortunes. He makes warm friends and active enemies. He is a powerful speaker, one of the best in the country, and would make a grand Senator on the floor, but not so good a one in committee. He is a man of fixed principles, a man of the people, and would be a thorn in the side of corporations who wish to rob the people and pass laws for the benefit of the privileged classes. He is in many ways the peer of White, Foote or Coleman, and a better man than there is in the Senate today. He would be an honor to California, but is not quite in the line of office.

Jerry Lynch does not stand a chance, but he does not think so. He has a good opinion of himself, and does not always believe in his own strength. He believes that he is the one man who drove Buckley out of politics, but vastly overrates what he did in that direction. Lynch is not a fool, but he is an egotist and a poser, and that in rather an unconscious way that takes the sting out of his vanity. He is a pleasant fellow to meet, and quite a source of amusement if you look at him in the right way, but I do not see where he is going to get any votes in the Legislature. He has a good deal of money, but not enough to buy the place, even if he had the disposition to do such a thing. Lynch does not travel with quite the sort of men whose friends go to the United States Senate, and you can hardly take his candidacy seriously.

It will be difficult to make a clean fight and defeat White.

## THE UNDERTAKER.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE.—Miss Marlowe's second appearance but confirms one in the impression that she is a most beautiful woman as well as a brilliant actress. As "Beatrice" in Shakespeare's sparkling comedy, Much Ado About Nothing, she is at once piquant, naive, joyous—all abubble with life, weaving spells with the glory of her soulful eyes and charming with the sunshine of her smile. We have seen players who made of "Beatrice" a hoyden—something of a shrew—Miss Marlowe is never, but is a creature full of gay spirits with a deftness at badinage, while from the jeweled star that glitters in the midnight of her hair to the tip of her satin slipper she is every inch a lady to the manner born. And the stage has so few artists who play the lady with an air of breeding and culture that when one comes to us we are pardoned for rejoicing in the freshness of the sensation. Miss Marlowe's striking originality has much prominence in this role, for she does not declaim; she never has heard of a school of elocution; she is not acting at all—she is "Beatrice," notice of "Leonato," the Governor of Messina, and none other. She is sweet, womanly, so charming, that her rich voice is full of music, and this is the stinging that lies hidden in the bard's phrases buried under its melody.

But in one scene there was something lacking—that one in the church where she calls upon "Benedict" to kill "Claudio," and rails at him with a rushing torrent of words, never to have heard of a school of elocution; she is not acting at all—she is "Beatrice," notice of "Leonato," the Governor of Messina, and none other. She is sweet, womanly, so charming, that her rich voice is full of music, and this is the stinging that lies hidden in the bard's phrases buried under its melody.

This afternoon Miss Marlowe will present Twelfth Night, and tonight that sterling old play Ingomar. That she should make an ideal "Parthenia" would almost seem to go without the saying.

ATTRACTION TONIGHT.—"It is better to laugh than to sigh," says the old song, and that is the opinion entertained by the general of mankind the large audience attracted by that most laughable of comedies, Skipped by the Light of the Moon, would seem to abundantly prove. Skipped will be seen at the Los Angeles Theater this evening and tonight. Fowler & Warrington have got together a fine company. With such artists as George A. Booker, Budd Ross, Charles Hagan, E. S. Tarr, Lida Lida, Leslie Ingles and Estelle Clinton the piece could hardly help going well, and a splendid performance may be anticipated.

COMING ATTRACTION.—Milton Nobles comes to the Grand next Tuesday and Wednesday in two plays, From Sire to Son and For Revenge Only.

## The Gambler's Debt.

## [Short Stories.]

Sixteen months of hard tunneling, and he had reached the bonanza. As he stood gazing over the richest ore he had ever feasted on, he became conscious of a presence, and turning, saw the tall form of "Long Brown," the gambler.

He was about to speak, when a dull rumble was borne in their ears and a tremor shook the earth, as pieces of loosened rock fell at their feet.

Both knew what it meant. Brown went back a few rods with his lantern, and returned with a blanched face.

"We are shut in by a cave and it may take days to dig us out!" After a pause he continued:

"How long will your provisions last?"

"Four days—for one."

"Then I'll be the one."

The click of his weapon sounded through the drift as he covered his old enemy.

"Have you a pack of cards?" said the other quietly. "If so, let's play a game of draw, with the gun for the stakes."

They gazed in each other's eyes for a few moments.

Brown had never taken advantage of mortal man. He would not do it now. He produced a pack of cards from his pocket. He always carried them.

"Cut," "Deal."

The gambler drew three cards; so did the miner.

"Queens."

"Aces."

The gambler looked a second at his opponent's hand as it was laid down.

"You win," he said quietly, and he lifted the weapon.

"Click, click, Bang!"

His body lurched forward, sprawling over the cards, after the smothered report.

The miner, with a look of horror on his face, lifted the lantern and held it over the body.

As he shook his sleeve four cards fluttered down on the prostrate figure.

"It was a close shave," he said, "but I'd owned him."

## WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS.

You Can Get One of the Columbian Half Dollars Through "The Times."

To Patrons of The Times and to the Public: The new World's Fair Souvenir Coin, it is learned from Washington, will be the most artistic coin ever issued from the United States Mint. On the obverse side will appear the head of Columbus, designed from the Lotta portrait, and surrounding it the words, "World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1892." On the reverse side will appear a caravel, representing Columbus's flagship, and beneath it two hemispheres. Above the caravel will be "United States of America," and beneath the hemispheres, "Columbian Half Dollar." There is no doubt that this coin will prove to be the most distinctive and most sought after low-priced souvenir of the World's Fair.

All of these souvenir coins except five are being sold at a uniform price of \$1 each. For the first coin struck off \$10,000 have already been offered, and various prices have been bid for the 400th, 1492d, 1892d and the last coin. Desiring that these souvenirs be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and that, irrespective of locality, have an equal chance to obtain them, the Exposition authorities have sought to prevent syndicates and others from purchasing large quantities and thus "cornering" the sale.

A vast number of inquiries by letter have been received at Exposition headquarters asking how the coins may be obtained. One way is to get them through local banks, all of which are no doubt willing to accommodate in that way their patrons. If, however, for any reason it is desired to obtain them otherwise, it can be done by the people of Southern California through THE TIMES. We have made arrangements with Col. A. F. Seiberger, treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, for a supply of these unique coins.

No. 934.

## RECEIPT.

Office of the

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,

CHICAGO, NOV. 10, 1892.

This certificate has been received from THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, and is hereby acknowledged as valid for the exchange of one hundred dollars for one hundred coins.

This certificate can be exchanged for above number of coins at the office of the Treasurer as soon as notice is given that they are ready for delivery.

A. F. SEIBERGER, Treasurer.

Order No. 1745. [Not transferable.]

The first of these distinctive coins was issued from the Philadelphia mint on the 19th inst., but it is probable that they will not be ready for distribution in quantities until some time in December.

THE TIMES has been officially informed from Exposition headquarters that it will be necessary for all persons to order the coins in lots of not less than fifty, costing \$50; but we have made arrangements which will enable our subscribers to procure these souvenirs singly and without trouble. They will be distributed by us only as premiums to subscribers of THE TIMES, both new and old, on the terms below:

## HOW THE SOUVENIR COINS CAN BE OBTAINED.

With one yearly subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR, \$1.30, and 70 cents additional—\$2.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With three yearly subscriptions to the weekly and \$4.00, one souvenir coin will be given.

With six yearly subscriptions to the weekly and \$8.00, two souvenir coins will be given.

With one quarterly mail subscription to the DAILY TIMES, \$2.25, and 75 cents additional—\$3.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one six-months mail subscription to the DAILY TIMES, \$4.50, and 50 cents additional—\$5.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one yearly mail subscription to the DAILY TIMES, \$9.00, one souvenir coin will be given.

With one quarterly subscription to the DAILY TIMES delivered by carrier, \$2.55, and 70 cents additional—\$3.25 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one six-months subscription to the daily delivered by carrier, \$5.00, and 50 cents additional—\$5.50 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one yearly subscription to the daily delivered by carrier, \$10.00, one souvenir coin will be given.

Any person, man or woman, boy or girl, can get up a list among friends and acquaintances and thus secure one or more of these unique and precious souvenirs. Money payable in advance in every instance.

It is important that all who desire coins should put in their orders and subscriptions as soon as possible.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,

Times Building, Los Angeles.

Jack. Do you believe the foreigner pays the tax? Jess. No, I know a girl who married a count, and she has to pay even her dog tax.—[New York Herald.]

Mabel. I believe in long engagements. Eloise. Why, pray? I don't. Mabel. Because I want a man to be my ideal as long as possible.—[Detroit Free Press.]

## --- RICHEST ---



## NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## Another Batch of Annual Reports Submitted.

## Assistant Secretary Bussey on Pensions and Indians.

## Some Suggestions in the Interest of the Nation's Wards.

## The Commandant of Marines Urges That His Force Be Increased—Ex-Secretary Blaine's Condition Shows Very Little Change.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The annual report of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey is very lengthy. It deals exclusively with the work of the Board of Pension Appeals and with the purchase of Indian supplies at the Government warehouse in New York. The report shows that on July 1, 1891, there were 8030 appealed pension cases on file with the board, and on June 30, 1892, this number had been reduced to 4849. There were 4258 appeals filed during the year. Of 4939 cases acted upon during the year, the decision of the Commissioner was sustained in 3865, action was reversed in 444 cases, 201 were dismissed and 409 cases were reconsidered by the Commissioner, pending appeal.

In a discussion of the pension laws, Bussey calls attention to several defects in pension legislation and makes numerous suggestions for amendments. On June 30, 1892, there were borne on the pension rolls the names of 865,089 pensioners; 179,928 more pensioners than were carried on the same rolls at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and 457,050 more than were on the rolls June 30, 1887.

Gen. Bussey calls attention to the fact that the appropriation bill for the Indian service is usually passed so late in the year that it seems impossible to let contracts for supplies in time for delivery before winter sets in, and this, especially as to blankets and winter clothing, has caused much suffering. He recommends that the appropriation for these supplies be made one year ahead.

## THE MARINE CORPS.

## Its Commandant Submits Suggestions for Its Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] Col. Charles Heywood, Commandant of Marines, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, argues that the Marine Corps be increased in number. He says the present small force is called upon for varied employment, and it is impossible to properly guard government property at the navy yards, and the men are very much overworked. The Commandant recommends that the army legislation relative to desertions be extended to the Marine Corps, and he urges that the condition of Marine bands be classified and improved. In order to encourage Marines to save money, it is suggested that the naval act to provide for the deposits of savings of seamen be extended to the Marine Corps.

An earnest appeal is made in the report for the issue of an order assigning Marines to duty on man-of-war, secondary batteries aboard ship, which work they performed with great efficiency until detached by an order from the department.

Blaine's Condition Unchanged. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—There is no particular change in ex-Secretary Blaine's condition, and he is about the same as yesterday.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

## The Athletic Club's Field Day at the Park Today.

The Los Angeles Athletic Club has always been a popular institution in this city, and justly so, for no other organization has taken such pains to deserve the encomiums bestowed upon it by the public generally. Among the reasons for this kindly feeling the most potent is undoubtedly the fact that the club has always striven to furnish its patrons with entertainments of a wholesome nature, which, at the same time, were educational and interesting. Chief among these have been the field days held by the club, than which no local events are more eagerly looked forward to by young and old of both sexes in this city of late years.

Judging from the programme and entry list, that which will be held at Athletic Park this afternoon promises to completely eclipse all its predecessors from every standpoint. Heretofore the club, from sheer force of necessity, has been compelled to alternate its races with events in which the spectators had little or no interest, but this year all objectionable features have been eliminated, and the card contains twelve events, each of which should alone be worth the trip down to the grounds. The sports will open with the first half of a horse game between the Riverside and local teams, which, in view of the fact that a spirit of intense rivalry exists between them, should be unusually exciting. Of all games, none offers so much of interest to the spectator as la crosse, the national game of the Canadians; nor could two more evenly matched teams than those who cross racquets today be brought together, so that it will be seen by the initiated under the most favorable conditions.

Of the other eleven events little need be said more than that each will be a hotly-contested race from start to finish, and that several Coast records will be lowered if already assured, provided some of the competitors maintain the standard exhibited in their training.

## A "MASHER" SENTENCED.

## Given Forty Days on the Chain Gang by Justice Austin.

Justice Austin gave a drunken "masher" forty days in the chain gang, yesterday, and it is a pity he did not give the fellow a double dose.

The wretch, who gives his name as Edward Farrell, was on Broadway Wednesday doing the "mash" act and insulting every woman who passed without a male escort.

Finally he addressed a young lady and insisted upon walking with her. As good luck would have it, one of Chief Glass's guardians of the peace happened to be gracefully swinging his club on the opposite side of the street, and when he noticed how the young lady was trying to get rid of her would-be escort, he crossed over.

Before he reached the couple the "masher" got a glimpse of his star and suddenly became so drunk that he could hardly walk. The officer asked

the young lady a few questions and marched the fellow to the central station, but he played his racket so successfully that he was booked as a plain drunk.

When Justice Austin heard the story he delivered a severe lecture on "mashing," and remarked that he proposed to make it exceedingly warm for this class of people whenever they are brought before him.

## Petty Offenders.

Mollie Jackson, a negro woman who attended the colored ball in Illinois Hall night before last and got more beer than was good for her, was found by the police at an early hour yesterday morning playing the "wild injun" in the halls of Temple Block. She was given five days in the black cell of the City Prison by Justice Austin.

The trial of John Leddell and Harry McDonald, the young boys who were arrested several days ago for destroying the sidewalk on Twenty-first street, was set for trial in the Police Court yesterday, but the witnesses were not present and the case went over until tomorrow.

Joseph Bellisle, the young boy who was implicated in the Cohn robbery a few nights ago, was allowed to plead guilty to petty larceny in the Police Court yesterday, and Justice Austin sentenced him to three years in the Reformatory at Whittier.

## THE CITY CAMPAIGN.

## An Attempt to Bring Out Mayor Hazard as an "Independent."

## His Honor Promptly Disclaims Any Connection With the Scheme, and Announces Himself Squarely in Favor of Mr. Tufts.

Yesterday afternoon an anonymous circular headed "Vote for H. T. Hazard for Mayor" was freely circulated on the streets. No one seemed to know who was the author of the document, nor could any one be found who would father it. The circular is as follows:

After making a fair canvass of the voters, and getting the expression of opinion of the people, we are convinced that a majority, regardless of party, think it is to the best interest of the city that we should keep Mayor Hazard where he is for another term.

Mayor Hazard is not a candidate, but will serve if the people elect him. His name will not appear on the ticket, but will have to be written in the blank space left for that purpose. So bring a pencil with you. This move is gotten up by the people who earn their living by the sweat of their brow. We have not forgotten that Mr. Rowan was chairman of the Superior court that imported scab labor from Frisco and all parts of the world to build our Court-house, and at a time when we were begging for work and could get nothing to do, but they could pay one man \$20 per day who was not even a naturalized citizen of the country. So don't forget your pencil, boys.

And now for Mr. Tufts. O, just wait awhile! their little feet are too tender for such a big office.

This will be continued in our next, which will be issued on the 5th of next month. So don't forget your pencil, boys.

Mayor Hazard was seen by a Times reporter last evening, and when shown the circular, promptly disclaimed any connection with it in any manner whatsoever. Mr. Hazard stated that several delegations had waited upon him and insisted upon him allowing his name to go on the ticket as an independent candidate, but he had refused, and when the statement was made that various parties intended to get up the necessary petition and put his name on the ticket, whether or not, he stated plainly and unequivocally that he would not countenance any such proceeding, and if it was attempted, he would avail himself of his privilege under the law, and notify the City Clerk not to insert his name. The matter then dropped, although a number of persons insisted that they intended to vote for him any way. Of course he could not dictate how any man should vote, but he would say that he was in no sense a candidate nor had he encouraged any one to vote for him. Mr. Hazard further said that he intended to support Mr. Tufts for Mayor, as well as the remainder of the Republican ticket, and he sincerely hoped for its success. He did not want his position misunderstood. He had refused to allow his name to go on the ticket under any circumstances, he was not a candidate, he was supporting the Republican ticket, and he wanted to see it elected for the reason that he believed it was to the best interests of the city.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the object of the circular, and what it is expected to accomplish, but if it is a scheme to bring out an "independent" candidate, it has been nipped in the bud by the prompt and unequivocal disclaimer of Mr. Hazard.

## A Correction.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] In your report of my remarks made at the Republican meeting in East Los Angeles last night, you quote me as saying that I was glad that at last we had a candidate for Mayor who was not afraid to express his views, etc. I did not use the words "at last," or any other expression which could reflect upon any candidate, or any other candidate for Mayor, and had no such intention. Besides, it is well known that Mayor Hazard has been, above all things, plain, outspoken and true in all questions which have come before him during his administration. By making this correction you will oblige.

C. McFARLAND.

## T. E. ROWAN.

To the Citizens and Taxpayers of Los Angeles: Since I have been before you as a candidate for the office of Mayor of this city, a number of statements have been circulated with the intention of putting me in a false light before the electors in regard to my position on the water question, and my attitude in the matter of the bonds. To those who have known me intimately during my life-long residence in Los Angeles, it would be unnecessary for me to offer a word of explanation, but in order that there may be no doubt whatever as to my views on these important questions, and for the purpose of putting myself frankly and fearlessly on record, I desire to state that I am most strongly of opinion that the city should own and control its water system, and that some immediate remedy should be found for the relief of those parts of the city who are suffering from a scarce and bad supply of water, and to that end I voted unhesitatingly at the recent election for the issuance of the water bonds. I am well aware that the Mayor does not control the municipal government, but, if elected, I pledge myself to urge, as far as lies in my power, all public improvements, particularly in streets, sewers, parks, lighting and water facilities, and I stand second to none in desiring that our educational facilities, schools and public library be maintained to the highest point of efficiency. It will be my endeavor to enforce existing laws and ordinances, as well as those that may be passed, and to help in giving, on every possible occasion, expression to the will of the people.

I am convinced that the vigorous prosecution of the public works I have named will aid in solving the labor question by affording employment to the working men, who are entitled to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and that our future development as the metropolitan city of Southern California largely depends upon the energy, liberality and foresight of its citizens in keeping pace with the reasonable demands of a rapidly-growing population.

T. E. ROWAN.

## The Lead Lining of a Tea Chest.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

It is often said that tea chests are lined with tin, but just as there is no lead in a lead pencil so there is no tin in this tinfoil. The thin lining consists of lead, and is said to be the purest lead that can be found. Among the countless undeveloped resources of the Celestial empire is a supply of lead, which would yield millions annually if properly worked, and from the inexhaustible supply the Chinese take what they need for making linings for tea chests. The lead is melted in small vessels and poured out while hot. Before it has time to cool it is pressed into a sort of mold, and when enough squares have been produced they are soldered together, and the sheet thus formed is placed in the chest as a lining. Then the top layer of lead is soldered on, and all possibility of the tea losing strength on the voyage is at an end. The lead is so pure and the solder so fine that the lining of an empty chest is worth much more than the chest itself, and is in great demand for making the best quality of solder. How the smooth tin-like appearance can be produced without the aid of polishing machinery is another of the mysteries, were it not for the fact that the native Chinaman is even more industrious and ingenious when at home than when he has spent a few years in this country and begun to entertain hopes of decent pay and reasonable hours.

## Poultry Points.

(Inter-Ocean.)

Dry earth is an essential in every well-ordered henery. A considerable amount of this material is required to keep the "dusting boxes" replenished. Poultry not only rid themselves of lice and other parasites by wallowing in dust, but clean their skin and feathers of impurities as well. In truth, dry dust does for gallinaceous birds what water does for man. It forms the bath of birds as water does of man. Road dust, much loam and any broken glass sifted are all valuable to the poultry keeper, if only they are dry and fine.

Separate the cockerels from the pullets. If the same has not been done already, each sex develops best by itself, and furthermore different kinds of food are required for the males need to be fattened for market, and should consume liberal rations of wheat, potatoes, etc., while the pullets should have more nitrogenous food, such as bran, shorts, oats, wheat, etc.

Tighten up the cracks before winter. Also replace any broken panes of glass. A draught over the roosting perches of one of these cool, damp nights is very liable to result in colds, canker or croup. Such diseases that prey upon mucous membranes and surfaces are very deadly and tenacious when they have become firmly rooted. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." So be sure and not allow these plagues to gain headway through carelessness or negligence.

Every man has his own preference in regard to the breed of poultry. There is a good deal in the breed, to be sure, but there is more in the man than in the breed. A person will, of course, do better with fowls he really fancies and likes than with others which do not suit his tastes. So every one to his own choice; if Leghorns select Leghorns; if Brahmas, select Brahmas.

In putting up a hencoop it should be remembered that simplicity is an absolute necessity. The writer has known of parties who wished to have things "look nice" in the fowl-house. So they made the nest boxes of matched boards and placed them in sets of eight, nailing each set of boxes solidly together, with the result that the lice collected and bred in the hidden recesses, where they could not be dislodged. Consequently it was imperative that all this fancy arrangement be torn away, and loose, portable nest boxes be used instead. Experience is a costly teacher, but often people will learn in no other way.

## All May Have White Teeth.

[Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly.]

A good way to keep teeth clean is to dip the brush in water, rub it over genuine castle soap, then dip it in prepared chalk. A lady says: "I have been complimented upon the whiteness of my teeth, which were originally anything but white. I have used the soap constantly for two or three years, and the chalk for the last year. There is no danger of scratching the teeth, as the soap is prepared with a good soft brush and the soap, it is as effectual as soap and sand on a floor."

Burt Franklin, a carpenter, who has been working for a man named Smith in the southern portion of the city, had some trouble with his employer yesterday morning and struck him several times. He was convicted in Justice Austin's court yesterday and fined \$6 or six days.



It's a strong stomach that can stand the ordinary pills, with their griping and violence. What kind of a man or woman can it be who buys them?

It's the one who doesn't know about Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—that's certain. They're better—they're the best, in every trouble of the liver, stomach, and bowels. They do more good, do it easily and naturally, and do so that it lasts—cleansing and regulating the whole system. Sick and Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Dizziness, are surely and quickly relieved, and permanently cured. They're the cheapest pill you can buy, too, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction.



Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co., Notary & Corporate Seal Rubber Stamps, Brass Stencils, Key and Baggage Checks, Badges, Steel Stamps, etc.

224 West First Street, Near Broadway, Los Angeles.

CHEAP DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SERVICES.

Plates and Bowls for the Million.

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AMATEUR SUPPLIES.

Staffordshire Crockery Co., 417 S. SPRING-ST.

Los Angeles Tool Works, Manufacturers of—

LIGHT AND HEAVY BRASS CASTINGS.

Brass Work for Office, Store, Etc. Fine Machinery, Gear Cutting.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.—214 West Third Street.

FOR Poland Rock Water ADDRESS Geo. L. Gross, 1408 Pleasant ave., Boyle Heights.

## Great Reductions in Rates.

## Hotel del Coronado

America's Peerless Seaside Resort!

As a summer resort it is without a rival. Its glorious climate, superior bathing facilities, with its many other sports and amusements combined with every home comfort make this hotel in all respects a peerless resort.

Under a glass roof, are the finest and most elegant in California, having large, sunny dressing-rooms and every convenience attached. Constant streams of hot and cold salt water flowing into the tanks. These baths are very strengthening.

The New Salt Water Swimming Tanks.

Surf Bathing. On a splendid, hard, sandy beach, with more regular breakers, water 100 degrees warmer than at Santa Cruz and no undertow.

Harcourt and Spanish Mackerel fishing begins about April 1st. It is the finest on the coast.

Tourists should remember that the Hotel del Coronado is open all the year, and that after the other winter sports close instead of going north they will find the most delightful weather and every attraction at Coronado.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS.

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, Redlands, Orange, Anaheim and Santa Ana, all \$21.00, including one week's board in \$3.00 or \$3.50 room. Privilege of return at any time.

J. D. YCOMANS, Agent, Los Angeles, 129 N. Spring St. Tickets for sale at Santa Fe office, 120 N. Spring St., or at the Depot, at all other points, Local R. R. Agents.

Pacific Mail Steamers call four times monthly, and tourists can go east via San Francisco or Panama.

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager Hotel del Coronado.

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## J. T. SHEWARD

113-115 North Spring St.

THIS store closes today. The 8th of November there was a feast of crow; today there will be a feast of turkey, and while you are carving the turkey think how much better it would have been if you had a nice tray cloth under the platter. You are sure to flop some of the turkey or the gravy over on the nice white tablecloth and your wife will give you one of those looks that only a wife can give. You will always find the linen counter with customers in front. The linen trade is largely increasing. Our new linen room has everything desirable in the way of linens of all kinds, and the prices are the most reasonable. We have the only linen room west of Chicago, and this is finer and larger than the Chicago linen room. Our new linen room is all any one could wish to see for the display of nice linens of every kind. Don't you need a cloak this winter? Cloak buying is made easier owing to the lowering of prices over a year ago. Cloaks are sold here at reasonable prices. The styles are larger than elsewhere and there is only one price. The rich and poor spend the same kind of money. It is our way to treat every one alike and make the prices the same for all. Good light, good treatment, large stocks and desirable styles at reasonable prices; this makes cloak buying safe for you.

Heavy blankets, warm comforts, nice pillows, at prices that are reasonable and just. We sell goods to make money; we base our prices on a reasonable and just margin and treat everyone right. You get good treatment whether you wish to purchase or not; it is our way to gain trade and influence.

P. and P. kid gloves, none better, \$1.00; \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Have you seen our 50c line of all-wool dress goods?

## John W. Hall's

## SELLING-OUT SALE

—OF—

## Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods,

at 124 S. Spring-st.,

Will continue for the next three days only. STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS will be offered in Hats, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Gloves and Suspenders, as possession of premises must be given and stock positively disposed of.

JOHN W. HALL.

## Our Thanksgiving Window Should be Seen by Every Lover of the Beautiful.

Los Angeles Furniture Co., 225-227-229 S. Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

## THE MAMMOTH SHOE HOUSE

315 & 317 S. SPRING ST. Between Third and Fourth.

Inspect our Large Assortment of ★ Eastern Made Shoes ★ Reasonable Prices!

FOR A FINE Phaeton or Buggy TRY A

## "Kauffman!"

Our line of Surreys, Harness and Wagons is complete and we can long of in comparison with any in the market for quality and price.

MATHEWS & BOSBYSELL CO., 120-122-124 S. Los Angeles st. - - - Los Angeles, Cal.

## FOSMIR IRON WORKS,

—Manufacturers of all kinds of— Machinery. Our Specialty is the Well-known Improved Fosmir Gang Plow. ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK AND BRASS CASTINGS. 416 to 430 Alpine st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mill, Mining, Pumping and Hoisting



## NAVAJO TROUBLES.

## The True Facts About the Indian Scare.

## No Danger of an Outbreak If Ordinary Tact is Exercised.

## The Indians Will Not Fight Unless Pushed Too Far.

## They Object to Sending Their Children to the Government Schools, and Will Resist if Force is Used Against Them.

For the past few days the press dispatches from Washington and Arizona have indicated that serious trouble with the Navajo Indians was threatened and an outbreak imminent. The real facts seem hardly to warrant such apprehension, when it is known that all depend upon the action of the Government of Arizona, be it lenient or severely heartless, as to whether or not the savages will take up arms against the troops and white settlers in the vicinity of their reservation.

The commencement of the trouble dates back into last month, when the agent at Defiance, Ariz., went up into the territory of Black Horse to get children for his school, a full account of which appeared in THE TIMES the following week.

Lieut. W. C. Brown, who was in command of the troops that went to the aid of Agent Shipley when surrounded by the Navajo band, returned Sunday afternoon from the Territory, where he has been for some time carrying out the detail of governmental surveys for water ditches, and where he first became acquainted with the old chief, Black Horse.

The territory over which Black Horse has control embraces the northeastern section of the Arizona portion of the reservation, in the vicinity of the Carrizo mountains. The Indians call the valley Standing Red Rock, so called from a high promontory of red sandstone which stands almost isolated on the western ridge. Black Horse himself is what the cavalymen call a "blanket" Indian, that is, he will not adopt the American dress at all, but continues to don his war paint and feathers and wear the common blanket for a wrap of old. He is said to be a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, and in every sense is a typical Navajo. His followers, if they will, may robe themselves as they please, but he adheres to the costume of his forefathers.

It is worthy of remark that the ordinary outfit of the Navajo is of a varied nature. One who is considered of the higher class (and they have social distinctions) will be adorned with a blanket, costing perhaps \$5, a shirt and moccasins worth 50 cents each, trousers of not more than 55 cents valuation, and a belt ornamented with silver plates, costing not less than \$25. On his pony's bridle will also be strung from \$30 to \$50 worth of the silver ovals, and his accoutrement is then complete with the addition of fire-arms and ammunition.

When the surveying party went up into Black Horse's country, in the middle of October, they were met by the old warrior and told that he wanted no ditches for water through his valley. He was afraid that his chosen spot of abode would become too attractive and tempt people from the neighboring lands to come in and settle. When he found that any threats of his, however, would not intimidate the troops, he finally became quite friendly and asked the officer in command to come with him and see his own little farm up in the mountains. The officer consented, and with an escort and interpreter followed the chief. After many miles of traveling toward the northeast, the party was surprised to come to a little valley, about a mile long and one-quarter of a mile wide, nestling down between the hills. Grass and luxuriant vegetation grew on every hand, and a rushing stream, fed by perpetual springs, ran through its center and supplied the sheltered farms of corn and apricots. The place was one of the most picturesque the men had ever seen, and they were not previously aware of its existence. It was one of natural defense and well calculated as an excellent stronghold. On either side the tall, precipitous cliffs of red rock rose high above and a wall of the same formation barred progress at its upper extremity. The entrance was a somewhat narrow defile, which immediately broadened out after a few rods of advancement. Here the chief had done considerable work in draining and leveling the ground upon which his crops were raised. He was anxious that the Government give him some help in further improving the valley, notwithstanding his general objection to the intrusion of the soldiers.

It was after this time that the agent made his trip into the Round Rock Valley and attempted to take away children for his school, which resulted rather disastrously.

It is upon that one point that the Navajos are now threatening disorder and attack. If the Government agents still insist upon removing forcibly the children from their native homes against their own and their parents' wishes, the trouble which is now feared will become a serious reality. The Indians, after the recent visitation of the diphtheria scourge, which carried off so many of their offspring, most naturally cling to the few children with a tenacity which will require a bloody and cruel force to overcome. With the exercise of tact and forbearance the difficulty may be overcome, while harshness will precipitate almost instant attack.

The very fact that the Navajos are self-sustaining seems to have operated against them. Inside the boundaries of their reservation they have grazing upon the rolling pastures over \$4,000,000 worth of sheep, ponies and cattle. But, yet in the Standing Rock Valley there cannot be found a single plow nor wagon. In comparison with the other more warlike and indolent tribes, they have not received their just apportionment of the implements and tools dealt out. And then the whites on the eastern border annoy them even more than they do the former. An officer was recently heard to remark that the Indians were the ones who really needed the greatest protection, to keep off the white men from depredating upon the reservation.

## San Diego and Honolulu.

The San Diego of Tuesday has the following: According to a report from a reliable source today, the project of establishing a steamship line from San Diego to the Sandwich Islands is about to be consummated. It will be the whites on the eastern border annoy them even more than they do the former. An officer was recently heard to remark that the Indians were the ones who really needed the greatest protection, to keep off the white men from depredating upon the reservation.

## IN SORE DISTRESS.

## Trouble in a Wall Street Lodging-house—A Desperate Fight.

An able-bodied police officer was in great demand at the lodging-house, No. 602 South Wall street, at an early hour yesterday morning. The festive roosters and black Tom cats in that neighborhood had just opened the daylight chorus, when an ex-Trombone reporter, named Rackey, got on the war-path and almost frightened the life out of Mrs. Clark, the landlady, who is troubled with heart disease.

Mrs. Clark has been having trouble with the Rackey family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Rackey and two very small children, for some time past on account of Rackey's inability to pay room rent.

A few days ago Mrs. Clark called in the strong arm of the law, and the Rackey belongings, consisting of a trunk or two, were placed on the sidewalk in front of the house. This took place last Saturday evening, and Mrs. Rackey and her two little children made their weary way to the central police station and applied to Chief Glass for assistance.

Mrs. Rackey informed the Chief that she was destitute and did not know where to take her babies for shelter. The Chief sent an officer down to Mrs. Rackey with a request that she allow Mrs. Rackey and her babies to remain in the house over Sunday, until he could make some other arrangements for them.

The furniture had been removed from the rooms just vacated by the unfortunate family, but Mrs. Clark allowed the distressed mother and her children to occupy the place. It was not the intention of the police to have Rackey return, but he did, and on Tuesday night he became so abusive that Mrs. Clark was compelled to send for police protection as above stated.

When mounted Officer Ditewig reached the house he found the rooms again vacated by the Rackeys, and they could not be found any place.

Rackey, who is a house decorator, says that he has plenty of work, but he has been unable to collect the money due him and that is the cause of his present trouble.

## MUST FACE THE MUSIC.

## Comings Must Return to Answer a Charge of Embezzlement.

## On His Way to North Dakota in Charge of an Officer—The Story of His Crime and How He Was Discovered.

Sheriff Arny Grundysen of East Grand Forks, N. D., came down from San Bernardino yesterday afternoon with C. L. Comings, the embezzler, in custody. It will be remembered that the story in brief from St. Paul a week ago stated that Comings, a prominent citizen of Grand Forks, had been arrested in San Bernardino on a charge of grand larceny in having disposed of a lot of wheat stored with him, and that a servant girl to whom he had written gave him away.

Sheriff Grundysen and Comings were both interviewed at the Central police station before taking the 4:40 train by a TIMES reporter, and the following facts surrounding this sensational arrest were gathered, notwithstanding the fact that Comings refused to make any statement whatever.

For fifteen years Comings has made Minnesota his home, and for some time he has been acting as purchasing agent for the Minnesota and Northern Elevator Company. About two months ago Comings suddenly disappeared, and when his employers investigated, they learned that he had sold about \$6000 worth of wheat that had been stored with him by the farmers in the vicinity of Grand Forks, and appropriated the money to his own use.

A complaint charging him with grand larceny was at once sworn out, and the officers went to work on the case but they could get no trace of him, whatever. He left his wife and five little sons, and at first the detectives thought that Mrs. Comings knew where her husband had gone, but they soon learned that the poor woman was as much in the dark as they.

Pictures of Comings were sent in all directions, but they could get no trace of him until one morning about ten days ago, when Mrs. Comings walked into the office of the chief of police of St. Paul and told him that her husband was living in San Bernardino under the name of Brown.

The officers of San Bernardino were notified, and in a few hours Comings was lodged in the County Jail of that place.

Now for the sensational branch of this story. It seems that Comings arrived in San Bernardino about six weeks ago, and after looking about, he country for a few days, bought a ranch for \$6000 in San Diego county, and began his arrangements for farming on a large scale.

He employed a seventeen-year-old boy named Charles Williams, and sent him to St. Paul, armed with a return ticket for himself, a ticket for Miss Nellie Caferty, who lives with her mother near Comings's home in Polk county, Minnesota.

When the boy reached Miss Caferty's home he was met by her mother, who informed him that Miss Nellie had just been employed to do housework for Mrs. Comings.

The messenger hurried to the Comings house and inquired for Miss Nellie, and when that young woman, who is only 20 years of age, put in an appearance, the boy handed her Comings's letter in the presence of Mrs. Comings.

The girl hurried upstairs to read the letter, but she acted so strange that the deserted wife's suspicions had been aroused and she followed Nellie to her room.

After a desperate scuffle, Mrs. Comings secured the letter from her faithless husband, and the contents so enraged her that she hurried to the Chief of Police, as above stated, and informed on her husband.

What the contents of the letter may be is not known, for the outraged wife refused to give it up, but it is believed that Comings and the girl had a previous arrangement and the letter simply instructed her how to reach him.

As soon as Mrs. Comings saw what she had done, she repented, and would have headed the officers off, but it was too late.

Comings and his family have always been prominent society people in St. Paul, and he was believed to be quite wealthy. He has been an excellent reputation as a business man, and has had the confidence of his employers ever since he has been with them.

He is a large fine-looking man, and from the photograph of Miss Caferty, which he had in his possession, she must be a very pretty girl. She is now with her mother, and young Williams has not yet returned to San Bernardino.

Comings said to a TIMES reporter last night that he has no fear of being able to clear himself when his case reaches trial.

## THANKSGIVING.

## The National Day of Feast and Prayer.

## A Festival Observed from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

## To Offer Thanks for the Blessings of the Year.

## Angelenos Have Abundant Cause to Be Grateful, and Will Celebrate Accordingly—Programme of the Day's Exercises.

It is Thanksgiving day, from the wintry coast of New England to the summer sunshine of the Golden Gate. The Thanksgiving table stretches across the continent and about it will gather old and young, rich and poor, thankful and thankful, just and unjust, to partake of the feast. Once a year the busy world pauses mid-week to observe this annual family festival and to offer thanks to the Creator of the Universe for the year's blessings. Not a person in this city but has some cause for thankfulness—for climate if for nothing more. Our markets are crowded with fruits of infinite variety; flowers bloom as if it were June instead of November; the skies are blue and cloudless, the air soft and balmy. It has been a year of pestilence and disaster in almost every quarter of the globe except in favored California. Cholera has swept over the old world, and paused at the very doors of our continent; storms and blizzards are already raging east of the Rockies, and Jack Frost is tightening his grip, bringing in his train the usual catalogue of coughs, colds, croup and pneumonia. Floods are prevailing in the North, but not even an earthquake of any size has disturbed our climatic calm, and the people who kneel in church today will have ample cause for devout thankfulness.

Today the poor of the city will sit down to a Thanksgiving feast at Armory Hall. All day yesterday busy hands were transforming the great hall into a dining-room, where a thousand of the city's poor will be seated about a Thanksgiving table laden with good things.

Up at the Orphans' Home, on Alpine street, the children will have cause to be grateful for Thanksgiving day when they gather about the dinner table.

In hundreds of happy homes there will be reunions of the family circle. The churches will observe Thanksgiving day as usual by holding special services. A union Thanksgiving service will be held at the Simpson auditorium, beginning at 10:45 a. m., Bishop A. G. Haygood preaching the sermon. The congregations of the following churches will join in the service: Simpson, First Church, Grace, Union, Avenue and Bellevue Avenue of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Trinity, West End, Bellevue Avenue and Mateo of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

A grand choral Thanksgiving service will be held in the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, in St. John's Episcopal Church, on Adams street. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. S. Clark, rector of Christ's Church. A special order of services will be followed, and the music will be rendered by a vested choir of thirty-eight voices.

A union Thanksgiving service will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, and there will be special services at the Second Presbyterian Church in East Los Angeles also.

Rev. F. M. Larkin, of the Central Methodist Church, will preach at Vincent Methodist Church, his congregation uniting in the union service.

Thanksgiving services will be held at the Free Methodist Church, on Fifth street, near Wall street, beginning at 10 a. m. with a Thanksgiving prayer meeting. At 11 a. m. General Superintendent E. P. Hart will preach. At 2:30 p. m. there will be a service of general thanksgiving open for all. Preaching again at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Hart will also preach on next Sabbath at this church, morning and evening.

The Young People's Society of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church will give a Thanksgiving festival at Panorama Hall tonight; doors open at 7:30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

There will be a Thanksgiving social at Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening, to which all young men are specially invited.

Up at Turnverein Hall the ladies of Stanton Corps will hold a carnival and serve a Thanksgiving dinner. The programme is full and varied enough to satisfy all tastes.

Union Thanksgiving services will be held this morning in the Presbyterian Church at Alhambra at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Robinson of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## THANKSGIVING WEDDINGS.

## Ten Couples Licensed to Wed Yesterday by the County Clerk.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

William Clapp, a native of Iowa, 25 years of age, of Long Beach, to Lottie E. Kinnman, a native of California, 17 years of age, of San Fernando.

P. J. Ward, a native of Canada, 31 years of age, to Annie Brown, a native of California, 19 years of age; both residents of this city.

Edward Solomon, a native of California, 21 years of age, to Maude Bayles Mosher, a native of Iowa, 19 years of age; both residents of this city.

George Anderson, a native of Illinois, 44 years of age, to Jennette McMaster, a native of Scotland, 40 years of age; both residents of this city.

J. H. Thurman, a native of California, 25 years of age, to M. L. Wampler, also a native of California, 17 years of age; both residents of El Monte.

Carl Leonard Hanson, a native of Sweden, 29 years of age, to Lena J. Bright, a native of Massachusetts, 20 years of age; both residents of this city.

W. F. Adams, a native of California, 29 years of age, to Ella L. Lawrence, a native of Missouri, 27 years of age; both residents of this city.

W. H. Mowers, a native of Iowa, 29 years of age, to Clara T. Davis, also a native of Iowa, 23 years of age; both residents of this city.

Rupert Borden, a native of Nova Scotia, 30 years of age, to Mary Etta Ward, a native of Massachusetts, 27 years of age; both residents of this city.

Calvin R. Holloway, a native of Indiana, 23 years of age, to Arlie B. Conway, a native of Iowa, 23 years of age; both residents of this city.

HALL'S Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

ONLY TWO days more in which to buy Hall's and its Furnishing Goods at one-half their actual value at John W. Hall's selling out sale, 124 S. Spring st.

## Our Thanksgiving

## PROCLAMATION

Has a turkey flavor about it, although not issued from Constantinople. Our proclamation comes from a capital, however, and the Turkish capital isn't in it compared with our large capital invested in fall and winter clothing. Such a magnificent stock justifies two thanksgivings—one from us that we have such a display to present, and another from you that you have such an assortment from which to buy your winter outfit. By the way are you aware that we are offering a

## Reward of \$10.00

To any man that has been in Los Angeles six months and can truthfully assert that he never heard of the

London Clothing Co.  
Headquarters  
for Overcoats

Corner Spring and Temple-sts.

## TRY "SEAL ROCK"

## Oysters!

Largest and Best!  
For Sale by All Grocers!

## HANCOCK BANNING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

South Field Wellington

: : Lump : :

## COAL,

AND Catalina Soapstone Wall Finish.

This material is Fire proof, has a beautiful tint, and can be washed without injury.

OFFICE: 130 West Second-st. Telephone 36. YARD: 838 North Main-st. Telephone 1047.

## ARISTO PHOTOS!

The Latest Photographic Success.

## Power

BEING first to introduce Aristo Photos in this city, we will make the Cabinet size for a short time at \$1.00 per dozen. They are worth, and should be made for not less than \$2.00. On Monday, November 28, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. DEWEY'S ART PARLORS 125-126 S. Spring st. 147 S. Main st.

## Special Auction Sale

Of the Entire Livery Outfit of the LEHLY BROS. of Santa Monica, at J. N. Johnson's O. K. Stables, 248 S. Main, on Monday, November 28, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m.

10 Head of Horses, 9 Buggies and Carriages, 12 Sets Double and Single Harness Ladies' and Gent's Saddles.

For Particulars see Circulars at O. K. Stables, 248 S. Main street. Office of E. W. NOYES, Auctioneer.



## BAILEY &amp; BARKER BROS.,

326-330 S. Main St.

Convince People Every Day that They Save Money by Buying

## FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.,

From them rather than by buying from those having auctions, sacrifice sales, etc.

## CRYSTAL PALACE!

138, 140, 142 S. Main-st.

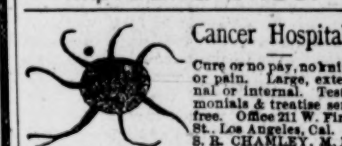
WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Artistic Gas, Incandescent and Combination Fixtures.



Examine Our New Line of the Latest Styles of Fixtures Before You Buy. Estimates Furnished at the Lowest Figures.

## MEYBERG BROS.



## Cancer Hospital.

Cure or no pay, no matter how long or short. Large, external or internal. Testimonials and treatise sent free. Office 211 W. First St. Los Angeles, Cal. S. R. CHAMLEY, M. D.

## Dr. Liebig &amp; Co. Specialists.

Established 27 years. Branch of San Francisco. 123 S. Main-st. Los Angeles.



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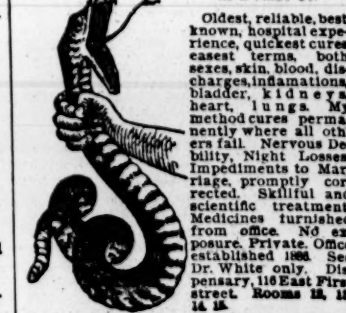
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## IN THE VALLEY OF THE PLATTE.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

By Flora Haines Loughhead.

Contributed to The Times.

You who live in time of peace may think it a very fine thing to have the smoke of battle shrouding all the land, but I can tell you that war isn't merely a beating of drums and marching off to the battlefield, to come back covered with glory. There's a sight more sweat and blisters and rags about the heroes of the Rebellion today, than there is glory or laurel leaves.

I know something about it, for I was only a poor farmer's wife, living in the Valley of the Platte, who never smelt gunpowder or heard the roar of cannon, except at Fourth-of-July celebrations. But I've had my experience of war, and a bitter trial it was, away out on a bleak Western prairie, a thousand miles from the smoke of battle.

You see, we had taken up a quarter section three years before the war broke out, and six months after we were married—Ephraim and I. It was a slightly piece of land, good grain soil, with a stream of running water through it. Some people would have made a fortune out of it, but Ephraim never seemed to have any head for farming. He was always too early or too late with his planting. One year a blinding hot spell would scorch his young grain, and the next there would be sure to come a nipping frost as soon as it showed above ground. We never could seem to get ahead. While our neighbors built new houses, we patched the roof of our three-roomed cabin, and barely worried along. Our babies were barefooted from early spring to late fall, and would have been in rags, if I hadn't patched for hours together.

Ephraim never fretted about anything. He'd just sit down and hope things would be better another year. He was always willing enough, but he never seemed to have a faculty of going ahead for himself, like other people. You had to tell him the next thing and the next to do, and I was always such a master hand at work that I'd go about things myself rather than call him, and I expect I spoiled him. Not that I didn't fret sometimes; but I kept it mostly to myself. So I drew water, and milked the cows, and picked up all the ends of work that he overlooked, and ran the farm, and Ephraim, too, as you might say, year after year, with all my household on my hands, till I was so beat out I got to feeling as cranky as an old woman in her sixties; and I had not turned 22 when my fourth baby came.

Small rest for me, even in those trying times. A neighbor who had a son over to take care of me, but what with looking after the children—for the twins wasn't but two-year-olds and needed as much tending as a baby in arms—and all the cooking to do besides it wasn't much waiting on I had from her. The eighth day her husband got run over by a reaper, and she had to go right off. I crawled out of bed and dressed myself, for Ephraim wasn't around, and there was no telling when he'd turn up. What had come over him in those days, I couldn't make out. He was all the while going off by himself and studying, and when anybody spoke to him he'd look up flustered like, for all the world as if he was hiding something away.

It suited me quite as well that he should be off this time, for he would only have been fidgety and scared to see me up and about. The dinner dishes were all washed up, and the rooms clean swept, the baby asleep, the twins playing peacefully on the floor and little Eph marking on his slate, and that was all encouraging. I put a round a bit, setting things to rights, and looking in the cupboard to see what there was cooked for supper. But the neighbor woman was no provider, and never seemed able to calculate on having anything ahead. The cupboard was as bare as Mother Hubbard's. There was a pot of nice potato yeast in the pantry, and I went to work to set some bread. But that wouldn't be ready to bake till morning, and I made up my mind to surprise Ephraim with some Johnny cakes for supper.

In he came, an hour before the supper, and he gave a start when he saw me about, and put his arm around me and kissed me, quite lover-like. He tried to coax me to lie down and rest and let him get the supper, but I only laughed at him and told him he might go out and split some kindling.

He started out with the hatchet in his hand, and I sat down and waited, taking little Eph in my lap, for he was nothing more than a baby, and he'd never got over being turned off for the first time. We waited a long time, and suddenly I looked out before the doorway and saw the sun setting like a great red ball on the rim of the prairie, and I wondered why Ephraim didn't come, and tried to think whether I'd heard the sound of his chopping. Those were uncertain days, the weeks of the year, the Indians on the north and the Jayhawkers on the south were always threatening raids. Cold chills ran over me as I thought that something had surely happened to Ephraim. I put down little Eph, telling him to mind the twins and on an account to touch the baby, threw a shawl over my head, crept down the steps and stole round the house to a big stump that Ephraim always used as a chopping block.

There he sat on the stump, the hatchet on the ground beside him. And, if you will believe me, he'd sat there so long and so still that a snail had crawled all the way up his back and was climbing his coat collar.

I was weak and irritable, and I will own that I was downright mad. Not cross or ill-tempered, but carried away by a raging passion that wouldn't let me weigh my words. All the hardships and disappointments I'd borne in the years I'd been his wife whipped me on, and all the sharp things I'd thought but never spoken, with more and sharper that never entered my head till that moment, I let loose on him. And he never said a word for himself, but when I was ready to fall from exhaustion, he picked me up in his arms and carried me into the house and laid me on the bed.

Not a word to reproach me or to defend himself did he say that night or during the weeks of fever that I brought on myself, but when I was up again, my strength came back, and trying to think how I could ask Ephraim's forgiveness, and thank him for the faithful care he'd given me and the patience he'd shown the babies, and his clumsy man's way of keeping the house and feeding the children (for they'd lived on porridge the whole blessed time), he went off to town one day, and when he came back he wore an army overcoat.

"Jane," he said, "I'm going to the war."

I looked and looked at him, but I'd had to die the next minute, not a word could I have spoken. He went on, talking fast, never looking my way.

"It won't matter to you. You don't care for me, and you don't care for the cause. You've always made light of it when I've tried to tell you what I felt to see other men taking up arms to defend the country and me lying idle here. I've done everything I could for you and the children. Peter Olsen will work the land for me; he's a better farmer than I. There's little money in the bank. I've put it in your name, and you'll have my pay. There's a call for more recruits. We start for the front tonight."

He kissed all the babies, and caught me to him a moment, but I was like one frozen, all power of speech gone. I watched him down the path to the road, as far as the creek, where the cottonwoods hid him from sight. Then the numb pain gave way to despairing tears, for I knew I should never see my husband again. He had gone to his death, thinking I hated and despised him, while my heart was well-nigh bursting with love and sorrow.

I might have written him, you think, and told him how I felt. I had other things to think of besides writing. I set up a pair of woolen socks that night, and managed to finish two pairs and send them down to St. Louis along with his winter flannels before his regiment received marching orders. But afterward, it was borne back on me, more times than I can tell, that sending off his things that way, without a word or line, might have made him think that I wanted to get rid of him and all that belonged to him. And I didn't doubt that he went to the front with a heavy heart, and flung his life away. For he fell in the first battle.

It was in the dead of winter, and a man rode five miles through the snow to fetch me the paper that told of the fight. He wanted to prepare me for it, and coaxed me to sit down by the window, and talked about patriotism and the glory of dying for one's country. And when I read Ephraim's name among the killed, and didn't scream or faint, he said I had good nerve, and he was glad I didn't take it hard. But I sat down in that chair young and full of hope and courage, looking forward to the future to mend the past, and I rose from it an old woman with hope and despair slain. I didn't give up to it. What woman could, with four little fatherless children? But for weeks after, I seemed to be walking in a dark cloud, where the sun never shone.

The first thing that really brought me back to myself, was walking out one day in spring and coming on a green patch of winter wheat, that Ephraim had persisted in sowing, against the advice of all the neighbors. It seemed as if it was the first time that anything had ever prospered under his hand—and I was educated, and had been on a Southern battlefield. I cried like a baby over it; but somehow I took heart with the growing grain, and then and there I pledged myself to help on, by every means in my power, the cause for which my husband had laid down his life.

It wasn't much I could do, with four little children on my hands, but every spare moment and every spare cent were given. A branch of the Sanitary Commission was formed in the nearest village, and I joined it. I scraped lint, and made bandages, and packed down firkins of butter, and knit socks and mittens, and turned the whole season's product of our little orchard into jellies and preserves, for the sick and wounded in hospital. The winter wheat turned out well, and we had a bumper crop. I didn't need to touch the money in bank, and had some to spare. Sometimes I left the babies with a friend—people stood by one another in those days—and went to meetings of the Aid. Most of the ladies were more genteel and well-to-do than I, and they worked harder, or did more, according to their means, and they treated me with respect.

It was at one of these meetings that we planned our album quilt. There were hundreds of these quilts made in the winter of '62, and they were made of scraps of white cotton and bright prints, quilted cross-cross, like any other bedspread. But because these were intended for hospitals where wounded Yankee soldiers lay, and because we knew that, reading was scarce at the front, and that the sick and weak to lift a book or paper if they had it, we gave them reading in their very bedding. On every block of this one there was a tulip, and in the heart of the tulip the woman who made it wrote her name, with some sort of a motto or message. When the blocks were all brought in, everybody agreed that mine was the brightest of the lot. One of the big lobes of the flower was made of a scrap of rose-pink, and one was sea-green, like the twins' new bonnets, and two were turkey-red, like the coverings of the barrel chair Ephraim had made for me, and one was a piece of the sky-blue lawn I wore on my wedding day, with a bit of Ephraim's flowered Marseilles vest alongside it, and the yellow heart was a remnant of little Eph's knee-length breeches. And on this I wrote a plain as I could, being so unused to a pen:

"Men shed their life blood, we women our heart's blood, in our country's cause."

I didn't put my name to it, only my initials, and the name of the village. After it was packed and sent on, I thought myself it was a dismal sort of message to send to a sick man, but I comforted myself with thinking that the gay colors would hearten up whoever had it over him, and I wondered if I'd hear anything from it, or whether it would be like the eggs and butter and preserves, just gulped down and forgotten.

Well, you'll hardly believe me, when I tell you that in three weeks' time there came a letter addressed to my initials. The postmaster's wife was a member of our society, and she understood as soon as she set eyes on it, and sent it out to me by a farmer who was coming home from town. It was from a hospital nurse, a lady, and she said the quilt was put on the bed of a man who had reached the lines after six weeks' hiding in a swamp, and a wild race for freedom over the open country; an escaped prisoner, starved to a skeleton, and with a wounded leg were gangrened had set in, and that had to come off that day. And he was downhearted, and wanted to die, rather than to live to be a helpless burden. The quilt had caught his fancy, and my block had most taken his eye, and wouldn't I write a few words of comfort to the poor fellow?

Of course I couldn't refuse, though I wondered why they didn't write to his own people. Most likely it was the man's fancy, and they wanted to humor him. So I scrawled off an awkward answer, bidding him be of good cheer, and

assuring him that the women of the north had more respect for the most dilapidated cripple with enough body left to hold his loyal soul, than for all the healthy stay-at-homes. I signed my full name. Then there came another letter from the nurse, pleasant to read, saying that my words had cheered her patient and helped him through the most critical period, and in a few weeks he would be discharged, and that his home was in our section of country, and I needn't be surprised if he dropped in to see me on his way home.

Drop in to see me! We did not stand ceremony with our soldiers on those days, especially when they came back crippled and feeble from long sickness. It was a mean house, where the best one had was not free to them. He should have a comfortable place to rest over night, and good, nourishing fare to feed our section of country was thinly settled, and we knew all the people for miles around. I ran over the list of all that had gone to the war, but there wasn't one that fitted to what I knew of this man; and somehow I couldn't give up that he belonged to anybody but me. And in my mind I called him my soldier, and he was in my mind most of the time.

All the while, mind you, there wasn't the least feeling in my heart that I'd been ashamed to show to Ephraim himself. It was just a man and a patriot, a comrade of my husband, who had laid down his life for his country. That was enough for me. It was Thanksgiving morning, and I was down in the barnyard milking. Peter Olsen could have seen to the cows, but they'd missed me, and I liked to tend to them myself when the weather was so cold. The baby was in the house, in a big clothes basket, little Eph watching beside her, and the twins playing like two kittens near me. All at once the cow started and lowed, and there was a man in army blue standing by the barnyard gate, and I knew it was my soldier. But he half turned away when he saw me looking at him, and made as if he would go on. I caught up my milk pail and hurried over to him.

"You're welcome, sir. I don't know you from Adam, but it doesn't matter. That old blue coat's a passport to all there is in this house. There was one marched away from here wearing one."

And then I couldn't go any further, but choked up as I had the day Ephraim went away.

He was standing leaning on his crutch, the side where the leg was gone, and his hat was low over his eyes. When he heard my voice break he swung himself round, and my soldier looked at me.

My soldier. My own! For oh, it was Ephraim himself, that stood before me. You know the rest: how the railroad survey ran through our place, and a village was laid out a little below, and the company bought our land for shops and roundhouses; how we went to the village to live, and Ephraim was made postmaster, and he held through every administration, because of his honest and faithful service. He was never cut out for a farmer; that was all.

And, now you know why we always make so much of Thanksgiving day, and why he found such a warm welcome to him, and he came home in the rain, wearing the old blue overcoat. (Copyright, 1892, by Flora Haines Loughhead.)

## A PITIFUL STORY.

An Old Soldier Victimized by an Alleged Pension Agent.

An old soldier named Thomas Keer, who has been confined to his bed for some time past, and is not much longer for this world, has given the authorities a most pitiful story.

He says that a few weeks ago a fellow who calls himself Capt. M. M. Low, visited him and promised to attend to the drawing of the old man's pension, as he was too sick to attend to it himself and was sadly in need of money.

Chase drew up the necessary papers, and acted as notary or something of the kind, and took his departure.

When Chase returned he handed the old soldier a check, which he asked him to endorse so that he could draw the money for him. Mr. Keer endorsed the check in due form, and Chase cashed it and returned to Keer's sick bed.

Instead of giving the old man all the money or charging him a reasonable commission for the little favor he was doing the poor old sufferer, he held out \$14, thus leaving Mr. Keer a small sum of money.

This is the story the old man told at the police station, and the affair is being investigated.

Chase came to this city some five or six years ago, and for a time was connected with the defunct Trombone. He has always been on the ragged edge, but managed to exist by some means. He has always posed as the father of Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## FIRE COMMISSION.

Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board Held Yesterday.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday, with Mayor Hazard presiding and Commissioners Brodick and Kuhrt present.

On petition of the Supervisors for a fire-hydrant Mission road for use of County Hospital, petitioners were advised that the hydrant had better be placed in the grounds of the hospital.

The report of the bad condition of hydrants at Broadway and Fourth and Hope and Seventh streets was referred to the Chief.

J. W. McCool was given permission to build a blacksmith shop at the southeast corner of Sixth and Flower streets.

The payroll for November, \$36,693.60, was approved.

## AN ARMY STORY.

A THANKSGIVING CAPTURE ON THE FRONTIER.

By Capt. Charles King, U. S. A.

Contributed to The Times.

We had come in from a long and trying campaign against the Sioux. From early in May until early in November no man of our number had heard the toot of a railroad whistle, so that a cheer of delight from the whole battalion echoed the shrill welcome given us by old 741 when we rode into sudden sight of the familiar Union Pacific. It was so good to settle down in cosy quarters at Fort Cross; to see our horses eagerly munching their grain in their comfortable stables; to get out of field dress and full beards and drive into town for an evening oyster supper. Town was nearly fifteen miles away, to be sure, for our ramshackle old post had been built in the days of the overland stage route, and when the railway came crawling up the valley it left Fort Cross miles away across the flats and quicksands, and from being "Queen of the County," as once our bailiwick was termed, the name went to the bustling new town built by the "U. P." on the north side of the shallow stream and far to the west. Following the name, those settlers who had clustered under the friendly wooden walls had promptly picked up their own belongings (and what they could lay hands on of Uncle Sam's) and transferred their allegiance to the new monarch. We were left lonely, but not lamenting. Fort Cross was the gayer by their defection.

And yet there was one fellow who missed the squatters, and that was Phil Nolan, First Lieutenant of "G" Troop, and a good a soldier as I ever owned, though no one of us admitted it at the time, perhaps since it involved certain personal concessions. The biggest rascal of all the herdsmen, hunters, pioneers, stage drivers, scouts and station men, and of others whose occupation might be suspected, but could not be named, was one "Doc" Hawson, owner of a miscellaneous stock of horses, mules, vehicles, firearms, tents, beef cattle, "shacks," furniture, both camp and domestic, and of a wife whom he neglected and a daughter whom he adored. "Kit" Hawson was as independent, impudent, fearless, untamable and wild a young beauty as ever was fanned by Nebraska breezes or freckled by Nebraska suns, until she met and fell in love with the handsome Lieutenant who won the regimental races in the autumn of the previous year—fell so frankly and unreservedly that he owned her, and became all on a sudden as shy and sensitive, where he, at least, was concerned, as she had hitherto been laughing or defiant to all creation. How it came about no one knew. There was a story about Phil's having fished her and her pet pony Flanagan out of an ugly quicksand in the Platte. There had certainly been a meeting between Old Doc and the blonde mustached young fellow, in which the plainsman had manifested exuberant cordiality and the trooper much embarrassment. Yet less than a fortnight thereafter all the fort was agog with the story that "Kit" was wildly in love with Phil Nolan, and furthermore that there had been another—a very different meeting—between old Hawson and the Lieutenant, a "show of hands," as the production of revolvers was termed. The officer-of-the-guard and others happened on the scene in time to make it the last that Hawson would ever take part in—alive, had not Nolan, very pale, very calm, forbidden their doing his antagonist the faintest harm, and demanded that he allowed to go in peace. Hawson, after one long glare, pocketed his pistol, turned on his spurred heel, and left the spot. Later, when some feather-brained "sub" essayed to be smart upon the subject, and to twist the tale, silent Lieutenant of "G" troop upris his "armed relations" with the Hawson outfit, intimating that between Cupid's arrows and Nolan's bullets, that frontier family might suffer extinction, the elder officer thought a moment after laying down his napkin, and then, amidst a dead silence, he spoke up:

"Youngster, I don't covet a row with you or any man in the regiment. I wouldn't shoot Hawson, but I will shoot the next fellow who attempts to be funny on this topic."

"Why," said the Quartermaster, to an excited knot of comrades later, "you could have knocked me over with a cork! Who ever heard of Phil Nolan being dead in earnest before?"

There was a girl at Omaha that very winter who knew of Nolan's being dead in earnest; even more—being "dead in love"—but not until some weeks later did she hear of this episode. Gossip flew less swiftly in those days. There were fewer correspondents in garrison and more companies in the field. From Nolan she never heard at all. She had declined with thanks the love she had practically invited him to lay her feet, imagining, very possibly, that he would only be inspired to further effort.

For six months he had been her devoted attendant at the lively hops we held at Omaha barracks, all that jolly winter while the regiment, one-half of it, at least, was resting there from the incessant jog of the summer and fall. Everybody knew that Phil Nolan was deeply in love with Florence Gwinn and wondered when matters would be brought to a climax. That she fancied him more than all the rest of us, any one could see. That she would accept him, nobody believed for an instant. She was a beauty, and a general's daughter, and must "marry rich." So said her parents. So thought she. Long before the denouement came she could have found means to let him see that his suit was hopeless, but every man knew and every woman said she was loving him on.

Just when he said his say we could not tell. Perhaps it was the night of the last ball before we took the field. At all events, he said it, and the regiment had not been on the scout, by squadron or troop, as used to be the way, more than six weeks, when it was known that the old Colonel had offered to bring Phil back to headquarters at Omaha barracks as regimental commissary, a grade then existing, and Phil declined. Then autumn came. A big party of officers and ladies rendezvoused at Fort Cross with some magistrates from the far East and hunted buffalo for a week. It was a delightful affair, yet Phil Nolan volunteered for a scout over to Spotted Tail's camp beyond the Loup Fork, and did not return until just in time for the races, five days after the gay party had dispersed. Florence Gwinn, gayety itself, going back to Omaha with them. Those who



and she could twist Phil Nolan's heart in her fingers were eager to get her. And the fellow who thought him all evening good nature got a shock the day "Tippy" Folsom tried to be funny about the "Rawson outfit."

And this was the situation, so far as we knew it, about the 20th of November, 187—. Then came some unpleasant incidents. Having declined to move in to Omaha on staff duty, a matter which was optional, Phil Nolan was ordered to come in on court duty, which was not. His "striker" packed up his dress uniform. The ambulance took him over to town, instead of the nearer station, and, as the east-bound train did not come along until midnight, he had some hours to spare. There were officers to help him kill time, but their companionable services were not required. They had barely finished supper when the prior of the hotel at the railway came in and, in a low tone, announced to Nolan that a lady was waiting for him in the parlor, whereat Phil turned red, looked troubled, and finally asked if she gave her name. "She didn't," said Boniface, "but a Mrs. Rawson's daughter, and how she got here so quick, damned if I know."

It seemed that she had ridden up from the paternal ranch, using mercenary "quilt" on her active Indian pony, but not so did she return. Nolan ordered out the best team and buckboard to be had in town, begged a favor of kind-hearted Mrs. Boniface, and in less than an hour, certainly by 8:30, the "rig" drove away with that matronly person and silent "Kit" on the back seat, while Phil Nolan puffed a cigar by the driver's side. Somebody who saw them come down stairs said Kit had been crying.

Two days later a man rode into the fort with a letter for the doctor, and the doctor drove over to Rawson's new ranch up the river. The mighty little on his late return, but looked black as one of his pet medicine. The truth leaked out somehow. Furious at his daughter's conduct and drunk over some gambling losses, old Rawson had beaten the mother with his brutal fists, and then had used his whip on the girl herself. It was the mother's screams that brought rescue. Kit never uttered a sound. All the same, she was fearfully scourged, and so would Rawson have been could the neighbors have caught him next day. He realized his peril with the coming dawn and semi-sobriety, and rode for the breaks of the Loup forthwith, and was not seen again for a week. Then hanging would have been too good for him. In some way the news got to Omaha and to Nolan, the second day of the session, Judge McKimley, old "Soaker" Doyle was to come up for trial for repeated acts of drunkenness. Doyle hadn't a better friend in the world than Phil Nolan, and had hoped to find in him the "amicus curiae," without whose efforts he could not hope to escape the punishment. Fancy the old trooper's amazement, therefore, when the Lieutenant took him aside and told him if he valued "his life" to be sure to object, when asked, to be tried by Lieut. Nolan, "because of bias, prejudice, malice, or anything else," as Nolan knew all about his peccadilloes, and could not but be violently opposed to him. Doyle saw a look in the Lieutenant's eye, however, that told another tale. He did just as he was bid, nevertheless, and the Court excused Mr. Nolan from further attendance on the case on his admission that he did not know too much, perhaps, about the prisoner's record to be an impartial juror, and that very afternoon he was skimming westward that night, very late, he knocked at Rawson's door and was admitted by Rawson's wife. Out hospital steward had sent over his own box and Mrs. Griffin declared that her fevered patient raised herself on one elbow as her mother, without one word, ushered the tall, lean man in, the dimly-lighted room, and with burning, tearless eyes fixed upon his face, the child eagerly, passionately queried: "Tell me at once. Did you see her?"

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suppose Phil Nolan's going to dodge this time? "Dodge what?" quickly asked Buffalo Bill Cody, who was then our chief scout, and always our special pet. He flared up, too, as he asked, for Nolan was a man he more than liked, and dodging was something neither was known to indulge in.

Then old Stannard took Bill to one side and explained matters, and when Cody came back a cloud had settled on his handsome face. He said nothing more, however, but presently, and rather abruptly, bade us good night, and it never occurred to anyone to see which way he went. The half-dozen who lingered out of curiosity to see what Nolan would say or do on his return were disappointed. Contrary to custom, he did not drop in for a "night cap," but the stable-guard reported two horses back and safely housed at 11:15, and we knew they were those of Nolan and his orderly.

How the coyotes yelped and barked all that starlit November night. I was officer of the guard and remember it well. "Pawnee Joe," an old half-breed Indian runner, said: "Heap big storm coming," and Wednesday morning it came.

At first it only blew. Then the scurrying clouds brushed lower across the face of the earth and the distant willow clumps in the Platte, bending double under the storm, grew dim and dimmer as the snowflakes began shooting across the bleak prairie, and by early afternoon they were lost to sight entirely. When the trumpets waited "retreat" at sundown we went by the clock, for the sun could be seen, and old Jog Trot was swearing a blue streak. The wires were down, and he couldn't get a word from Omaha as to whether the party had started or not. An Indian, bribed by promise of a "big drink" to ride out to the station through the storm and bring answer to the note to the agent, returned at tattoo with the following, which did not help matters much: "No. 1 left Omaha on time and reached Grand Island one hour late. Track clear as yet, but all trains running behind. She is apt to catch in this side of Kearney, but is ordered to come ahead for all she's worth. Your party aboard. No telling what hour to expect them here."

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"Here in time, thank God," whispered suddenly. "The train's not yet here."

But even as he spoke the came a flash of a rifle fired somewhere along that invisible track, perhaps fifty yards away to the east, and instantly the two lanterns went flitting like some wintry will of the wisps down the side of the cut, and dived along the wind-swept line away from us. It was beyond doubt the answer to the signal. An instant more and they had disappeared entirely.

"Come on!" said Nolan hoarsely, and on went. First he led us a little away from the track, as though intending to get between the outlaws and the coming train, but as we went plunging through the drifts, Sergt. Mills came looming up from the front and shouted: "We've been trying to throw the switch, but the stable-guard reported two horses back and safely housed at 11:15, and we knew they were those of Nolan and his orderly."

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## THE COURTS.

### Decision by Judge Clark on a Real Estate Deal.

### Conditions Under Which a Contract May Be Rescinded.

### A Case in Which the East Side Leves Cuts a Figure.

### Progress of the Cable Road Suit—The Bates Trial Still in Progress Before Judge Ross—Divorce Granted—Court Notes.

Judge Clark yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Jacob Quill vs. A. Jacobson et al., an action to rescind a contract for the purchase of two lots on the East Side, ordering judgment for the defendants therein, in accordance with the following opinion:

On July 13, 1887, the plaintiff and defendants entered into two certain contracts, by the terms of which the plaintiff agreed to purchase, and defendants agreed to sell, two certain lots in the Jacoby & Thomas subdivision of the Bluff tract for an aggregate of \$1000. Payments were made by the plaintiff in three installments, the last installment to become due on July 13, 1888. Both contracts contained a stipulation on the part of the defendant as follows, viz: "And the parties of the first part hereby bind themselves to construct and build a levee along the west side of said tract, in accordance with the plans and specifications as furnished by the council of the city of Los Angeles, and if the last payment herebefore provided for shall become due before said levee has been accepted by the city as complete, then the last payment above referred to shall be deferred until said levee has been accepted by the proper officers of the city of Los Angeles."

The plaintiff paid the two first installments, according to the terms of each contract. On January 6, 1891, no levee having been built along the west line of said tract, the plaintiff attempted to rescind said contract, and notified defendants, by a writing signed by his attorney, that he considered said contract at an end, and would not pay the third installment, and that he had in said lots by reason of said contracts, and demanded a return of all money paid by him thereunder.

The right to rescind a contract is governed by section 1880 of the Civil Code. It reads: "A party to a contract may rescind the same in the following cases only: (1) If through fraud or mistake, or (2) If through the failure of the other party to whom the rescind is considered for his obligation fails in whole or in part."

In considering this section the Supreme Court in Lawrence vs. Gagey (78 Cal. 280), held that there was a conveyance of real estate, the sole consideration of which was an agreement on the part of the vendee to do certain things, as to develop a mill, etc., held that a total non-performance on the part of the vendee would not entitle the vendor to rescind, there being no fraud and no mistake in the contract on the part of vendee not being expressly made a condition affecting the validity of the conveyance.

That case is cited and relied upon by the defendants, who urge that if plaintiff has any cause of action it is an action for breach of contract and that his remedy is not rescission. I do not, however, see how this case in point. There the contract of the plaintiff was executed, and a distinction would seem to be made by the authorities between executed and executory contracts, with respect to the right of rescission. The reason (be it good or bad) of this distinction would seem to be that where a contract is fully executed by one party, the other party thereby waives actual performance on the part of the other party and relies only upon his mere promise of performance. Where this is not the case, as in the present case, the contract is executory, and the promise of the plaintiff is not binding upon him, and he is not bound to perform it.

But there has been such failure to build the levee according to contract? The contract provided for the completion of the levee and the law would therefore imply a promise to build it within a reasonable time. What constitutes a reasonable time must depend upon the facts and circumstances in each particular case. Here the evidence shows that the time actually necessary for the building of the levee along the line of the Bluff tract would be but a few months. It shows, however, that this tract is situated upon the bank of the Los Angeles River, between the city of Los Angeles and the city of Inglewood, and that the levee built on the west line of the tract would afford no protection to the land from the encroachment of the river. It would be an useless undertaking, and also built to a point some 6000 or 7000 feet up the stream and along in front of land not belonging to defendants. It is therefore not a reasonable time to build the levee, and the contract is not binding upon the plaintiff.

The contract of the City Council had adopted a report of its Committee on East Side Levee, recommending that the city give \$2 per foot toward building a levee along the east side of the river from Aliso street to Seventh street, said levee to be the same as the railroad levee on west side of the river, and that the city should pay for the same. It was then on file in the City Clerk's office, and thereafter, in the fall of 1887, defendants and other owners of land abutting the river between said points entered into a contract, or contracts, with one Burlingame for the construction of such levee, and work was commenced and continued until the summer of 1891. Some 6000 or 6500 feet of levee was constructed, and when the contractor ceased working the south end of the levee was about 1000 or 1300 feet from the north line of the tract mentioned. There is evidence tending to show that at that time and for some time thereafter there was difficulty in obtaining the money required by the specifications for the building of the levee. It further appears from the evidence that in September, 1890, the city entered into a contract with the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, by which said company agreed to build a levee along the east bank of the river, where a levee had not been constructed between said points, and said levee, and in front of the tract in question work of construction was commenced in the fall of 1890, and the levee was completed in the summer of 1891. From that time when work ceased under the Burlingame contract to the time when it was commenced under the contract of the Terminal Railway Company about two years elapsed, and this would at first appear to be an unreasonable delay. But that the parties contemplated the possibility of delay is clear from the terms of the contract. It provides that if the levee is not completed within one year from its date, the balance of the purchase price is not to be paid until it is completed.

In construing the contract it must be assumed that the parties contracted with a view to the conditions that existed at the time the contract was made. The defendants did not contract to build a levee above their land, and it cannot be supposed that the parties to the contract contemplated the building of a levee by the defendants until a levee, when built, would serve the purpose for which built. The law does not require idle acts. (C. C. sec. 3532.) It cannot be assumed that it was the intention of the parties to their contract to do so. I am of the opinion, therefore, that there was no such unreasonable delay as would constitute a breach of defendants' contract, and consequently failure of consideration for plaintiff's undertaking.

It is unnecessary to consider the other points made. Judgment is ordered accordingly.

## DEPARTMENT FIVE—Judge Shaw.

Fred Cowley et al. vs. John Skillman et al.; restitution.

DEPARTMENT SIX—Judge McKinley



## THE FRUIT-GROWERS

Closing Sessions of the Pomological Society.

The Spring Meeting to Be Held in Ventura in May.

A Decidedly Breezy Discussion on the Coyote Scalp Bounty.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring the Repeal of the Tax on Growing Fruit Trees—Several Interesting Papers Presented.

The Pomological Society of Southern California closed its autumn session at Pomona yesterday afternoon. The meetings grow in importance every year, and have become the most instructive and useful gatherings that fruit-growers could possibly have. There is no question which bears upon the interests of the growers that is not fully discussed and treated. Yesterday's proceedings were even more important than Tuesday's, and were so fully treated that the arguments were frequently stopped for want of time.

The first subject which came up yesterday morning was "Green Manuring of Orchards," by Prof. E. J. Wickson of the University of California, Berkeley. The professor could not be present, and the paper was read by H. W. Kruckeberg.

A full discussion of the subject followed, and the opinion of the society seemed to be that the growing of rye between the trees to the height of about twelve or fourteen inches, and then turning it under, is the best mode of manuring. It only cost about one-tenth as much as barnyard manure and was much superior. Care should be taken to sow the rye about twice as thick as for an ordinary crop, and it should not be sown so close to the trees that it would injure the roots in turning the rye under. Black mustard was also considered a very valuable fertilizer in other countries. It was unanimously agreed to ask the United States experimental station, located just east of the city, to try some experiments in this line, and also to note the temperature as some claimed the growing of green plants lowered the temperature as much as 4°.

A letter was read from Prof. N. B. Pierce, the pathologist, who could not attend, but informed the society that he had issued a book on vine diseases, which could be had by sending the names of those who desired them.

The next was a very interesting and instructive paper by John S. Calkins, the experienced olive-grower, of Pomona. The paper presented all the latest and best methods of propagating and transplanting the olive tree, the soil and climate best adapted to its use, irrigation, insect pests and methods of destroying them, olive oil and olive pickles, the outlook for the olive and the different varieties, which were about three hundred. The members were very anxious to know what varieties were best for setting out an orchard of five or ten acres, and the general favorite seemed to be the Manzanilla or Navadillo for general purposes.

P. J. Dreher of Pomona then introduced a resolution to ask the Legislature to take the bounty off coyote scalps, as the killing of the coyotes gave the festive jack rabbit too much room to grow and multiply, and the jack rabbit destroyed the young trees in great numbers.

The resolution developed a heated discussion, as some thought the coyote did more damage to stock than the rabbit did to trees.

The resolution was finally tabled by a standing vote of 20 to 17, the remainder and larger part not voting.

Then followed a paper upon the "Taxation of Fruit Trees," by Judge Blades of Pomona. The judge wanted the tax taken off of growing trees, and wanted it bad, or at least wanted it very materially reduced. When a man set out a young deciduous tree, before the trees began to bring in any profit, they are taxed from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Citrus trees are taxed from \$30 to \$200 per acre. Beets and alfalfa are not taxed at all, though they begin to pay at once. In many other countries orchardists are paid a bonus to put out fruit trees, while the farmers here are taxed.

The address was warmly applauded, and everybody seemed to agree with the speaker except F. Cogswell, of Pomona, who stated that alfalfa was taxed as well as fruit trees, from the fact that if any one put the money he made from his alfalfa in a house, or any improvement, the improvement was taxed.

Some long-headed member rose to ask Mr. Cogswell if the roots of his alfalfa were taxed, and that settled the matter.

A constitutional amendment was considered the best plan, and the following committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions: F. Blades, Pomona; H. W. Kruckeberg, Los Angeles; E. W. Holmes, Riverside; W. H. Holabird, Claremont; and J. S. Thompson, Pasadena.

C. Edson Smith of Santa Ana read a long argument in favor of removing the tax, not only from fruit trees, but every product of labor, but it was mostly a shew of Henry George's arguments, and savored too much of free trade and politics to be of much interest to the society, which is purely non-political.

The next question to be decided was the place of the next meeting. The society had an invitation from Ontario, and one from Ventura. J. S. Collins represented the Ontario people, and N. W. Blanchard of Santa Paula the Venturians. It was argued that the Ontario people had had many chances to attend the meetings which had been held at Pomona, Redlands and Ontario, and the society unanimously agreed to hold the next meeting at Ventura. The next session is to convene May 1, but it will probably be changed to an earlier date, as many of the members expect to be at the World's Fair at that time. It will probably be a joint session of the Farmer's Institute of Southern California and the Pomological Society. The time of the joint session is left with the Executive Committee.

At the afternoon session the only paper read was by Dr. J. H. Dunn, on "Destroying Insect Pests on Citrus Trees by Fumigation," but nothing new was brought out on destroying the pests by either spraying or fumigating. The greatest trouble seemed to be that, though the pests could be easily destroyed, a neighbor usually had an orchard that was infested, and the scales at once came over and spoiled all the work.

The following committee was appointed on programs and arrangements: J. S. Collins, Ontario; N. B. Smith, Ventura; G. F. Hobart, Nordhoff; N. W. Blanchard, Santa Paula. The society then passed a vote of thanks to Pomona and the Board of Trade for hospitality, and also to the president and secretary for their untiring efforts.

The meeting then adjourned. Many

of the members desired to thank the Times for its full report of the proceedings, and had noticed that it was the only Los Angeles daily that published any notice of the session at all. The members have been greatly benefited, and all feel that the orchardists have been greatly helped on toward success.

## DETERMINED TO DIE

Second Attempt at Suicide by the Despondent Tinner.  
Walter Dalton, the Memphis (Tenn.) tinner who attempted to make away with himself night before last, but was given fifteen grains of quinine by a drug clerk instead of morphine, attempted suicide again last night, and would have succeeded had it not been for Officer O'Regan.

Dalton crawled under a live engine at the San Fernando street depot, but was discovered just before the engine pulled out.

The fellow had his head under the driving wheels, and had remained there a few minutes longer his head would have been severed from his body.

It is now believed that there is a woman at the bottom of Dalton's trouble, as a long lock of a woman's hair was found concealed about his person when he was searched at the central station.

The fellow refused to make any statement, and will not tell why he wishes to take his own life.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

An Adjourned Session Devoted to Outfall Sewer Bids.

After Talking Over the Matter for Some Time, Action Was Deferred to Monday Next—Some of the Points Raised.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the City Council held an adjourned session to take up matters in relation to the bids for the construction of the outfall sewer which were submitted two weeks ago.

In regard to the protests filed against the consideration of certain bids offered the City Attorney reported as follows: "I have examined the protests filed by Hobson & Wilkerson and C. D. Vincent against your accepting certain bids for the construction of the outfall sewer, in which they call your attention to what they deem fatal defects, but which I consider mere irregularities, which do not invalidate the bids. All of the requirements in regard to the form of bids, amounts of deposits, etc., are required upon the protection of the city and not for the purpose of allowing competing contractors to pick flaws in each other's bids. If the city is satisfied, it can waive all these irregularities, as they are all cured when the contract is entered into. I see no reason why you cannot accept either of these bids which you think is the best. As to which one of these bids is the best I am not competent to determine. It seems to me that in a matter which involves the payment of so much money, you should be thoroughly informed in regard to all the facts which will enable you to accept the bid which will be for the best interest of the city, and if the Engineer is not prepared to advise you fully in regard to the same, I think he should be given further time for examination and report."

Councilman Tufts thought that extra work charges should be avoided as much as practicable, but as the bid for the whole was \$16,000 above the lowest estimate on section construction, it made it a somewhat difficult problem to calculate as to which will be the best to accept.

The bids as read showed that the aggregate for the whole work amounted to \$184,901, while that on sections provided that extra work be charged in proportion, being \$168,936. If water was found on the Freeman land it would necessitate the use of an extra thickness of brick.

Some discussion arose as to deferring the matter. The Engineer refused to give an opinion as to which was the best bid in his estimation, saying that the Council should decide upon that point.

Councilman Rhodes thought that there would be but little extra work required, at least that was the opinion of the residents along the proposed line. It was said that if some of the bidders should perchance strike water in their excavation the contract would be a losing job to them, although all of the bidders stood ready to carry out their agreement, water or rocks notwithstanding.

If no change of plans occurred, the section bidders offered to leave out extras for rock and water, but Councilman Tufts objected to this, as it would virtually mean the offering of a lower bid, and if such was allowed, the bidders on the whole should share the same privilege.

It was then moved by Councilman Rhodes to award the contract to the lowest bidders by sections.

Councilman Innes moved to amend by calling for another report from the Sewer Committee after further deliberation with the bidders.

A motion to defer action until the Monday meeting finally prevailed, however, with instructions for the same committee to prepare another report.

## MOTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Finance Committee recommended that \$21,000 be transferred from the sewer to the school fund, the same being returnable during January of next year. The recommendation was adopted.

The petition of F. H. Harris and others asking that Twenty-first street be sidewalked on the south side, from Figueroa to Estrella avenue, was referred.

An ordinance of intention to grade and gravel Providence street, between Seventh and Ninth, under the Bond Act, was passed.

Councilman Summerland moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to repair curbs on Banning street, that a wooden crosswalk be placed on Alameda street near the "Cape Horn" building. The motions carried, with a reference to the Board of Public Works in the first instance.

Upon motion of Councilman Rhodes, it was ordered that Mr. Rehman be allowed to withdraw his certified check of \$10,000 upon his depositing a certified check for the percentage of his bid offered for the construction of section No. 1 of the sewer.

Adjourned.

B. B. self-raising Buckwheat.

## "HITS."

OLD, CHRONIC PAINS SUCCUMB TO ST. JACOBS OIL. IT HITS THE SPOT AND CURES.

## SUFFERERS

—FROM—

Lost or Failing Manhood Nervous Debility

Self Abuse, Night Emissions, Decay of the Sexual Organs or Seminal Weakness, can be Quickly and Permanently Cured by

DR. STEINHART'S ESSENCE OF LIFE

Which is a combination of the well known Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative, with other ingredients.  
It was established in San Francisco in 1875, and is the oldest remedy of its kind on the Pacific Coast, and is guaranteed to contain no mercury. Will cure when all other remedies fail. You can call or write communications strictly confidential, and Medicine sent under a private name if preferred.

Consultation Free.  
Price: \$2.00 per Bottle or six Bottles for \$10.00.

Pills, same price per box. Call on or write to Dr. Steinhart, Rooms 12 and 13, 214 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. Special and infallible specifics prepared for all private diseases.

OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., and from 6 to 8 Sundays from 10 to 12. Instrumental treatment of strictures and all kinds of surgical work done by competent surgeons.

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—OR— Other Chemicals

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Do you want a cup of BEEF TEA? See that it is made from the GENUINE.

Incomparably the best. Pure, palatable, refreshing. Dissolves clearly.

See Baron Liebig's signature in blue on each label, thus:

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Broken Teeth and Root Stacks and Made Useful by Crowning. Teeth Filled and Extracted Painlessly. Gold Filling \$1.50 and Upwards. Amalgam Filling \$1.00 and Upwards. Plates on Rubber \$7 to \$10. Twenty years continuous practice. Satisfaction guaranteed. DR. C. C. HILL, 121 E. Broadway. Hours, 9 to 5. Tel. 125.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Tonic, a specific for Hypertension, Dizziness, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death. Premature old age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhoea and all female weaknesses, involuntary Losses, spermatorrhoea caused by over-exhaustion of brain, Self-abuse, over-indulgence. A month's treatment, \$5 for 10 by mail. We guarantee six bottles to cure. Each order for six boxes with \$5, will send written guarantee to return money if not cured. Gas-anties issued only by H. M. SALAS & SONS, Drug dealers, sole agents, 220 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

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DR. SIMMS SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS

A few days' use will permanently remove all BLOTCHES, MOLES, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, etc., producing that Blooming Freshness of Youth the admiration and envy of all ladies not in the secret. Warranted harmless. Get the genuine, made by Thumler & Co., Chicago. Sold by all druggists at 1¢ per box. For sale by GODEFREY & MOORE, 108 S. Spring st., opp. Hotel Nadeau, Los Angeles, Cal.

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## PUBLICATION

—OF—

NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE

OF PERSONS TO BE VOTED FOR IN THE CITY OF

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION,

TO TAKE PLACE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1892.

In accordance with Section 1194 of the Political Code, I hereby publish the nominations to office certified to and filed with me as City Clerk, of the persons to be voted for at the next Municipal Election, to be held December 5th, 1892.

FREEMAN G. TEED, City Clerk.

MAYOR. WM. MEER..... People's Party  
F. M. PORTER..... Prohibition  
THOMAS E. ROWAN..... Democrat  
JOHN Q. TUFTS..... Republican

CITY CLERK. CHARLES A. LUCKENBACH..... Republican  
ANTONIO ORFILA..... Democrat  
EDWARD SCHNABE..... People's Party  
JAMES R. TOWNSEND..... Prohibition

CITY ATTORNEY. JOHN DRYSON, SR..... Democrat  
CHARLES H. McFARLAND..... Republican  
CLARENCE A. MILLER..... Democrat  
WILLIAM H. MITCHELL..... People's Party

CITY TREASURER. JOHN DRYSON, SR..... Democrat  
JOHN REED EMERY..... People's Party  
S. W. LITTLE..... Prohibition  
HARVEY J. SHOULTERS..... Republican

CITY AUDITOR. J. L. PATTERSON..... Prohibition  
JOHN D. SCHIECK..... Democrat  
FRED B. TEALE..... Republican  
C. E. J. WHITE..... People's Party

CITY TAX AND LICENSE COLLECTOR. JAMES E. ARMSTRONG..... People's Party  
JOHN E. BRINK..... Democrat  
CLARENCE MCKEE..... Prohibition  
ROBERT D. WADE..... Republican

CITY ENGINEER. JOHN H. DOCKWEILER..... People's Party  
EDWARD T. WRIGHT..... Republican

STREET SUPERINTENDENT. JAMES F. GREENOUGH..... People's Party  
F. H. HUTCHINSON..... Republican  
H. H. MATLOCK..... Prohibition  
DRURY A. WATSON..... Democrat

CITY ASSESSOR. REFUGIO BILDERAIN..... Democrat  
F. L. BOYER..... Prohibition  
JOHN W. HUNTON..... Republican  
W. M. STEPHENSON..... People's Party

FIRST WARD. MEMBER OF COUNCIL. L. C. CLARKE..... Prohibition  
L. W. MITCHELL..... People's Party  
EDWIN MUNSEY..... Republican  
FRANCIS M. NICKELL..... Democrat

MEMBER OF BOARD OF EDUCATION. E. W. CLARK..... Prohibition  
THOMAS A. GUNN..... People's Party  
FRANCIS W. STEEDOM..... Democrat  
DUMMER KEATH TRASK..... Democrat

SECOND WARD. MEMBER OF COUNCIL. DANIEL INNES..... Democrat  
OCTAVIUS MORGAN..... Republican  
JOHN ROBINSON..... People's Party  
C. H. SMITH..... Prohibition

MEMBER OF BOARD OF EDUCATION. MARK A. CHAMBERLAIN..... People's Party  
MARY E. GARHUTT..... Prohibition  
RUSSELL W. STEADY..... Republican  
WILLIAM L. WILSON..... Democrat

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